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## THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 25, 1895.

### NEWS AND COMMENTS.

McKinley, Reed, Harrison and Sherman are the four leading candidates for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

It is estimated that the indemnity exacted by Japan of China amounts to $1 a head upon the whole population of "The Flowery Kingdom."

An international prison congress will be held next June at Paris. The United States, Japan, and every Government in Europe, save Germany and Turkey, have already agreed to send delegates.

Does the earth wabble as it revolves? Why, certainly, says the New York Sun. Hoke Smith is not always at the same spot on the earth's surface, but moves from place to place. Of course it wabbles.

For each convert made in the foreign field during the past year it has cost the American Board (Congregational) $260; the Baptist Union, $85; the M. E Church, $235; the Protestant Episcopal Church, $1,834, and the Presbyterian Board, $278.

Internal Revenue Collector Donovan sent a despatch to Washington estimating the income tax from the district of Massachusetts at $1,250,000. The receipts from New York are estimated at $4,000,000. The total receipts from the income tax will be about $15,000,000.

In Italy, one of the first countries to take up cremation as a substitute for burial, the number of crematories in 1894 was 23, and that of bodies cremated 2,569. Though the membership of the cremation societies increase steadily, progress is not very rapid owing to the hostility of the Church.

France pays $5,200,000 a year in mail subsidies for voyages amounting to 1,125,000 sea leagues; England pays $5,000,000 for 1,550,000 leagues; the United States, $3,100,000 for 485,000 leagues; Spain, $1,950,000 for 361,000 leagues; Italy, $1,800,000 for 543,000 leagues; Germany, $1,200,000 for 382,000 leagues, and Austria $1,150,000 for 480,000 leagues.

The New York Sun, in a sarcastic article on the letter of the President to that Chicago committee, says the thing he didn't tell is "what constitutes sound money and a safe and stable currency?" This was simply requiring Mr. Cleveland to do more than the Sun or any other of the "sound" money champions has yet done, aptly says the Wilmington Star.

A Brattleboro 5 cent postage stamp, black on buff, was sold for $500 recently in London. Three St. Louis 10 cent stamps brought $90 and $95 apiece. Other high prices were: Moldavia, 108 paras, blue on pink $155; Spain, 2 reals, red, of 1851, $165; of 1852, $100; Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow, $130; British Guiana, 8 cent., green, $100; two 4 cents, primrose, $300 each, while an 8 cent green and 4 cent orange on the same envelope fetched $600.

There were issued during the year 1894 20,803 patents. That the inventive Yankee is not losing his grip, the New York Mail and Express makes apparent. In proportion to population more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other State. Massachusetts ranks next. Rhode Island is third, New Jersey fourth and New York seventh. Montana and Colorado are fifth and eighth respectively.

In an article, suggested by the thirtieth anniversary of the surrender of Lee to Grant, the Springfield, Mass., Republican gives its warmest admiration for the "endurance, the courage, the dogged fighting quality and the great prowess of the Confederate soldiers." It says the conviction is "borne in upon the student of these fights, culminating the whole long contest that the greater generalship was on the Southern side, as almost every foreign student and critic of our civil war has held."

A New York electrician claims to have contrived a way to prevent collisions at sea. It is a chemically prepared compass which will be acted upon by an approaching vessel and made to ring an alarm bell. Experiments were made a few days ago in New York harbor, when the compass was tried and worked satisfactorily at a distance of six miles from the vessel which contained the electromagnectic coils. A syndicate has ordered twenty outfits for ocean travel, which are to be given a trial of six months, and if they work all right the inventor is to receive $500,000 for his patent.

Bradstreet's of last week says: The volume of general trade has maintained the previous week's proportions and at some points shows noteworthy increases as compared with the total a year ago. So marked and rapid has been the appreciation in price of petroleum that speculation in it has been excited. Further advances in quotations are noted also for wheat, on improved demand for export; cotton, on a widened consumption, present and prospective; print cloths and other cotton goods, because of higher raw cotton. General trade conditions at the South are no better and in some respects less satisfactory. Improvement in demand is not announced at any point. In Texas, high winds and lack of rain have hurt crop prospects, and farmers in some localities have not planted yet.

Among late enterprises in the South reported by the Manufacturers' Record, were: $100,000 cotton compress company, $5,000 cotton seed oil mill, $10,000 ice company, $20,000 electric light company and three large compresses in Texas; $10,000 wire works; $20,000 electric light plant and water works in Tennessee, $25,000 paint work, $100,000 water works and rice mill in Florida; $20,000 bridge, $200,000 electric plant and $50,000 cotton mill company in Alabama; two or three cotton mill companies under organization in North and South Carolina; $15,000 furniture factory, $16,000 ice manufacturing company and 40 barrel flour mill in North Carolina. A large number of new buildings were reported, including a $50,000 court house in North Carolina; three hotels in Atlanta; a $100,000 court house; a $40,000 court house; a $30,000 college building, and a number of other miscellaneous large buildings in other sections of the South.

### SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

**Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."**

At Oberlin, Ohio, Geo. Cowen, aged 21, while playing base ball was struck by a pitched ball behind the ear and instantly killed. ——The President has appointed General Fitzhugh Lee collector of internal revenue of the Sixth District of Virginia vice Shepperd, deceased. ——Refugees from Cuba are arriving at Kingston, Jamaica. They report that the town of Las Palmas has been burned by the insurgent leader Cebreco and that the town of Bayno is beseiged by the rebel leader Grombel with 100 men. ——A club called "The Friends of Cuba" has been organized in Jacksonville, Fla., among prominent Cubans and business men to give tangible aid to Cuban patriots. ——The Florida House passed without a dissenting vote, a bill making April 26th—Confederate Memorial Day—a legal holiday. ——A telegram from Tokio says that the Mikado has expressed a desire to visit Pekin and discuss with the Chinese Emperor the project of an alliance. He proposes also to invite Siam to ally herself with China and Japan. ——While reading a paper before the State Medical Association in session at Gainsville, Fla., Dr. J. P. Wall, of Tampa, dropped dead. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death. Dr. Wall was one of the ablest physicians in the State. ——Secretary Carlisle has ordered the discontinuance of the prosecution against the Western Bank Note company for issuing the Mississippi State warrants. ——Most of the bullion at the mint at Carson, Nev., has been ordered removed to the San Francisco mint; the former mint will be dismantled. ——The "Daily States" proprietors allowed the ladies of New Orleans to edit one issue of that paper for a charitable purpose. ——More earthquake shocks have been felt in Laibach, Austria; more buildings were wrecked; there is much sickness among the people camping out; there are 50,000 homeless people in that section. ——Charges of bribery are made against three New York Senators and they have called for a committee to investigate the matter. ——William E. Hidden has just returned from London, where he has organized a company to develop extensive gold and monazite beds in Western North Carolina. ——The Emperor of China issued a proclamation authorizing Li Hung Chang to sign the treaty of peace with Japan; the terms of the treaty are not very pleasing to the British journals and much less so to those of Russia. ——Our Government is to be represented at the Kiel celebration on June 19th by the cruisers New York, the Columbia, the San Francisco and the Marblehead. ——The New York Senate committee will favorably report the "Greater New York" bill. ——A delegation headed by ex-Judge Charles P. Daly and Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the port of New York, appeared before the Governor of that State and urged favorable action upon Assemblyman Pavey's bill providing for the distribution of the dead bodies of paupers secured from public institutions among the medical colleges in New York city. There was no opposition to the measure, but the New York dentists also asked that rights be given them to a part of the heads of dead bodies. ——The crew of the wrecked Norwegian bark Aquila, from Pensacola March 6, for Leith, who were taken to Dunnet Head by the Norwegian bark Ludwig Holberg, were later conveyed to Kirkwall, England, by fishing boats. The men were six days in the rigging of the Aquila before they were rescued. The bark had experienced terrific gales, during which the sea swept the deck and carried away everything moveable. The Aquila became waterlogged, and was fast breaking up when the crew were taken off. The men suffered also from hunger, their supply of food having become so reduced as to necessitate the limit of half a biscuit a day to each man. ——It is announced that W. C. P. Breckinridge will become a candidate for the United States Senate, to get even with Senator Blackburn, who helped to defeat him in his fight for renomination to Congress. ——The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1894. Galveston 1,623,438 bales, New Orleans 2,460,714, Mobile 243,763, Savannah 906,597, Charleston 419,303, Wilmington 233,739, Norfolk 451,659, Baltimore 110,077, New York 178,043, Boston 285,952, Newport News 32,687, Philadelphia 93,476, West Point 279,252, Brunswick 97,525, Velasco 592, Port Royal 149,066. Total 7,566,275 bales. ——The newspaper artist Jones is identified as George Morrison, the counterfeit stamp dealer; the principal is Mrs. M. T. Mack, alias Tinsey McMillan, of Chicago, and Jones is her agent. ——Many deaths from the plague occur at the Portuguese settlement at the mouth of Canton river, China. ——A bill has been prepared by certain of our Representatives and Senators, recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and it will be introduced in Congress early in the next session. ——The Old Soldiers' Colony company, of the Northwest, have purchased 100,000 acres of land in Southern Georgia, and will next fall plant thereon a colony of 12,000 persons. ——Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of the Irish leader, was assaulted by a footpad and robbed; she is seriously injured. ——Two men were killed and others injured by the falling of a hoisting apparatus on a steamer being built at Chicago. ——The correspondence of the State Department with Venezuela regarding England's demands are made public; Venezuela relies on protection of the United States under the Monroe doctrine. ——Returns so far to hand place the income tax at $14,365,000. ——Our Government is notified of England's rejection of Nicaragua's reply; the British Minister to Central America has said England is anxious to gain territory in Nicaragua to "prevent the Yankees from controlling the Nicaragua canal"; it is thought that Government may cede to England the Corn islands, forty miles off Greytown. ——Mr. Marvin, of Jacksonville, Fla., who was fined $500 for carrying a concealed weapon, was also fined $500 for firing a pistol in the city limits, and will be tried for shooting at Mr. Barrs. ——It is just brought to light that Sypher & Co., importers of silverware, antiques, bric-a-brac, etc., at New York, have been for fifteen years swindling the Government out of immense sums by false entries; some customs officials are implicated. ——Thornton Parker was hanged in Winchester, Va., for brutal assault on Mrs. Melton, a white lady, near Middleton. ——The total number of failures for the past seven days, as reported by R. G. Dun, are: 241 in the United States, against 219 last year; and 34 in Canada, against 45 last year. ——The Fire and Police Board, of Denver, Col., has requested the resignation of every fireman in the city.

### MR. CLEVELAND ANSWERED.

**Chairman Harvey Replies to his Letter to Chicago Business Men.**

Mr. W. H. Harvey, chairman of the executive committee of the Bi-metallic League, whose headquarters are in Chicago, has sent the following reply to President Cleveland's letter to the Chicago business men:

"To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, "President, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter addressed to a committee of business men of this city, we wish to say that the committee that waited on you and the persons who attached their names to the petition, did not represent a majority of the business men and citizens of this city who take a deep interest in the welfare of this republic. They represented the class that owns money and securities payable in money-fixed incomes. We respectfully submit that your letter does not present the true merits of this controversy. You call the attention of farmers and wage earners to the fact that the rising prices, while enabling them to sell their products and labor at a higher price, will also cause them to pay equally more for what they may purchase, but you neglect to say that your statement is not applicable to debts. With prices coming down regularly and steadily since the demonetization of silver, our merchants, manufacturers, and people generally have been doing business on a falling market, so that the time intervening between the purchase of their merchandise or raw material and placing it months after on the market has removed the margin they would have otherwise made. This shrinkage in values, added to the ordinary risk and expense of business, has led to an ever-increasing volume of debt, to a money lending period, until it has increased all told, public and private, to about $40,000,000,000, or about two thirds of the total value of all property in the United States. We have constantly pointed the people to the ever-increasing interchangeable value of the creditor's dollar, and to the reason why it was increasing, but the influence of these creditors have dominated your administration and you insist on such a currency as they have established as a sound currency. It means the confiscation of the property of the people by the sale of property under mortgages, judgments and executions. It means that fixed incomes will wipe out the interest of hundreds in our railroads and corporations.

"If it is an injustice to restore prices so that people can exchange their property for a sufficient number of dollars to pay their debts and bring happiness and prosperity to our land again, it was a greater injustice to destroy the value of property and enhance the value of money by the demonetization of silver and the establishment of a single gold standard. The gentlemen who invited you and who petitioned you, only represent one class of our people. We respectfully submit that it were safer that all the people should do the thinking for it, than that any class should do it for them. The selfish interests predominate to promote selfish interest when one class does the thinking for all. Broad views to justly promote the common welfare of the people can be best secured by a census of the views of all the people. We agree with you that it is time for the people to reason together and to that end we respectfully ask that you make it possible for them to get printed copies of the act of 1792 on which our forefathers based our financial system and subsequent acts, together with the act of 1873 that reversed the former policy and acts subsequent thereto, as well as all statistical and other information of an official nature at Washington that bears theron. We but express our own opinion to the President of the people when we say that all the people should have the opportunity to investigate and intelligently pass upon this question.

Respectfully,

"W. H. HARVEY,

"Chairman Bi-metallic Committee."

Ex Congressman Richard P. Bland says to a St. Louis interviewer:

"Mr. Cleveland says the line of battle is drawn between the friends of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. Mr. Cleveland, unfortunately for himself, his party, and his country, from the beginning of his administration drew the line shaply between the friends of bimetallism and gold monometallism. In doing so he has forced upon the country a state of affairs that is intolerable to the masses of our people. Sound money and safe currency, &c., is but a twaddle of words. We all know that the goldites use these phrases to escape the unpopularity and utter disgust of the people with the single gold standard. Bimetallism—this is the coinage of gold and silver—always gave to the people sound and safe money, and consequent prosperity.

"Gold monometallism is a stench in the nostrils of the plain people. The gold standard may do for the bond-holders and the bankers, but the sufferings of the industrial masses consequent from silver demonetization will not be endured longer without a struggle, the like of which this country has not seen since the late civil war.

"Mr. Cleveland says if the sound money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster, it must be crystalized and combined, and made immediately active.

"Mr. Cleveland must remember that the crystalization and combination of the gold standard sentiment and methods has brought disaster to the people of all gold standard countries, and this policy is now ruining this country. It is this state of things that has made his administration hateful to the masses of the American people.

"Mr. Cleveland suggests that the people are in an unfortunate condition. Certainly they are, and this condition was predicted to happen as a result of his unrelenting war on silver as money.

"His insinuations that the advocates of silver restoration are bent on wicked and unpatriotic purposes may do for those whose environments are such as to prevent them from seeing and knowing the utter poverty and distress that is prevailing among the masses of the people, but those who live in the midst of this distress, and see daily that the people are suffering will repel with scorn such insinuations. We believe the restoration of silver is necessary for the welfare of our country, and so believing, no abuse from sources, however high or arrogant, will deter us from our purpose."

☞The greatest length of the United States from east to west is on the parallel of 45° north latitude, that is to say, from Eastport, Me., on the Atlantic coast, to a point on the Pacific exactly 52½ miles due west of Salem, Ore. On the above parallel it is exactly 2,768 miles long. Its greatest width, from north to south, is on the 97th° of latitude, which extends through the United States in an almost direct line from Pembina, N. D., to point Isabel, Tex. The greatest width is 1,611½ miles.

### THE MASK IS OFF—GOLDBUGS ABANDON THE "BIMETALLISM" BLUFF.

**The Lines will be Clearly Drawn—The Advocates of the Single Gold Standard on One Side, the Friends of the Honest Money of the People on the Other.**

Atlanta Constitution.

The mask has been torn off.

The declaration of the financiers of the Reform Club that "bimetallism for us is a delusion and a snare," and that "the single gold standard is the unavoidable destiny of the country" shows up in their true colors that organization and those whom it represents.

"Bimetallism" has been the shibboleth by means of which they have thought to fool the people of this country.

"Gold standard? Oh, no," they have said again and again. "It is bimetallism we advocate!"

And the cuckoos would chirp their little chirp.

"Bimetallists are we," they have been urging in chorus. True, when cornered they would acknowledge that their idea of bimetallism was to measure everything by the gold standard, but they would reiterate their belief in bimetallism and "honest money."

More chirping by the cuckoos and cuckoo organs.

But the song did't seem to take at all well. The people saw through it all and the term "bimetallists" became odious through its constant use as a cloak to hide the hypocrisy of the money owners and money changers. Governor Atkinson, for instance, voiced the almost universal sentiment when he declared that he was suspicious of any man who talked of being a bimetallist as he knew that man was a goldbug trying to disguise himself. The hypocrisy of it all has been so clearly shown, the "bimetallic" coat of mail has been so punctured by the shafts of truth, that in desperation the wearers have cast it aside.

Was it intended or was it accidental? Did the wearers in desperation conclude it useless to keep up the farce any longer and decide that the only thing left for them to do was to make a straightout fight under their true banners, or will they swear their declaration a slip of the pen of some irresponsible hireling and keep on trying their old game?

Whatever the motive, the fact exists. Here is the fact. It is well worth repeating, for it shows more clearly than anything else could the real purpose and the real opinions of these "friends" of silver. Here is the statement from the Reform Club pamphlet, "The People's Money:"

"Gold monometallism is the unavoidable destiny of this country; the sooner we recognize this and fix it in our laws, the sooner will we reap the fruits; the longer we defer the recognition, the more we impede and postpone its establishment by law— the longer will our industries be hampered and all our business deranged by financial unrest and commercial apprehension. Should we unfortunately let go the single gold standard, there will be nothing to take hold of but silver monometallism for bimetallism for us is a snare and a delusion."

"It means that the lines are to be squarely drawn," was Governor Atkinson's comment. "We have all known that it had to come sooner or later, and the tearing away of the mask cannot surprise anybody very much. The people of Georgia are, I believe, overwhelmingly for silver and they will declare themselves on the first opportunity."

State Treasurer Hardeman said:

"Abraham Lincoln and his emancipation proclamation did not begin to work the material harm to the south that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver did. The last straw was the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, which wiped out the last vestige of chance for the people's money. Its effect has been confined to no section. The property of the manufacturer, the agriculturist, the working man, has been swept away and the only chance of a restoration of prosperity lies in putting silver where it was before the crime of 1873 and all the resulting acts up to that of repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act without the necessary substitute legislation. It's well that there will be no beating about the bush in the fight at the ballot box that is to come. Unless all signs fail the friends of silver are overwhelmingly in the majority in Georgia, and one thing is certain—they are going to vote as they think. No straddle this time."

THE THIRD TERM IDEA.

"The suggestion of third termism" Comptroller General Wright, "won't go with anybody. If General Grant, at the height of his popularity and the idol of his party, couldn't get a nomination from that party on account of the opposition to the third-term idea, it will certainly be folly for anybody else to make such an attempt. That Reform Club declaration? That sounds like a challenge for a fight, and they'll get it. The people of the south are for silver and they don't want any straddling."

### An Explanation Needed.

The New York World commenting on the statement of a correspondent that the bullion value of silver controls the price of wheat and cotton, goes on to say:

But supposing all this to be true, and supposing that, as The Atlanta Constitution contends, the decline in the price of silver is the direct and sole cause of the decline in wheat and cotton prices of recent years, what are we to do about it?

Is there any process of legislation by which the value of silver can be increased so as to carry up the price of wheat and cotton? Has not congress tried that adequately under the Bland coinage act and the Sherman silver-purchase law? Did not the government's undertaking to buy the whole silver product of the United States result simply in an increase of the silver output and a consequent further decline in the value of silver?

When the act first went into effect silver, which has sold for 93 cents an ounce the year before, advanced for a brief time in 1890 to $1.04, but quickly declined again, selling at 90 cents in 1891, 86 cents in 1892, and 75 cents—the lowest price that had ever been known—in 1893.

Is it possible for congress then to restore to silver its lost value? Would and such effect flow from free coinage by the United States without concurrent free coinage in other countries? Would it add anything to the actual value of silver to coin it into dollars which would still be nothing but bullion in European countries?

If it is true that the decline in silver is the direct cause of low wheat and cotton prices, is it not also true that the decline in silver is a fact wholly beyond reach or remedy by legislative fiat?

In discussing this matter with The World, The Constitution desires it to be distinctly understood that it has no hope of making an impression on the mind of any eastern editor who is controlled by or who sympathizes with the views and purposes of those who have undertaken to make the demonetization of silver permanent.

At the very beginning of its comments The World appears as a seeker after information. But does it really want information on the subject? We think it will be found that the World holds that all values, both absolute and relative, are fixed by the laws of commerce and that the legislation of nations can have no effect on these values.

In substance, this is the same as declaring that legislation can have no effect whatever on commerce; but, when put in this shape, we doubt whether an eastern goldbug would care to subscribe to the statement either in private or in public. For it is a preposterous contention, having no basis in reason, fact or experience.

What caused the sudden fall it silver in 1893? The closing of the Indian mints—the cessation of the demand for bullion from that quarter. Did commerce close the mints, or were they closed by the "fiat" of legislation? Now here is a case in which the public saw with its own eyes the effect of British legislation on the value of silver, and it is hardly possible to suppose that any reasonable person can be brought to believe that legislation cannot affect values.

The World refers somewhat lightly to the Bland-Allison act of 1878, and the Sherman law of 1890, but nothing is more certain than that these laws, by keeping up up the price of silver, maintained the prices of American products. There was a gradual and constant decline going on all the time, but our currency never rested entirely on the single gold standard until 1893, when Clevelandism was substituted for the democratic policy.

Does The World really believe that either the Bland Allison act or the Sherman law was an adequate effort on the part of Congress to restore the value of silver? Can any law be adequate that fails to give silver all the advantages in the law and at the mints that gold now possesses? Is there a sane person in the United States to-day who honestly believes that if our mints were opened to the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, any bullion owner in this country or in the world would part with an ounce of silver for less than he could exchange it for in American cotton and wheat? With the mints open to silver an ounce of bullion would be worth $1.29, coined or uncoined, because it could be exchanged for $1.29 worth of American goods. England would have to give us the full value of our cotton and wheat and every interest and industry in the whole country would be restored to prosperity.

Why does The World suppose that commerce is not affected by legislation? On what ground does it base its apparent belief that the constant and inexhaustible demand at the mint would have no effect on the value of silver? Why does it seem to hold to the idea that the trade and commerce of the United States have no more potency than those of India or Mexico?

### Signs and Portents.

Wilmington Messenger.

The Eastern politicians who but recently had only contempt for the West and its views, and for argument gave jibs and names, are seeing something more than a little cloud gathering. Even the New York World—a goldbug democratic organ—disecusses the gathering movement and says:

"There is no denying that the most conspicuous feature of politics at the present time is the active agitation which has been started in favor of free silver coinage by the people of the Western States. The action of the Illinois State Democratic committee in calling for a delegate convention to discuss the currency question, referred to in these columns a few days ago, is only one out of many significant incidents.

In Minnesota a proposition has been made to unite the silver Republicans and Democrats in advance of the campaign year. In Chicago it is reported that Mr. Clarkson, who recently placed Harrison in nomination as a 'receptive' candidate, is about to start a free silver organ. Senator-elect Steve Elkins, of West Virginia, has proclaimed himself in favor of free coinage. In Tennessee the call of the business men of Memphis for a convention of sound money advocates has been answered from Nashville by the passage of a resolution in the State Senate in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. In Nebraska the situation, as expressed in Mr. Buchanan's letter to Secretary Morton, is that 'on the naked question of a 16 to 1 silver platform Nebraska would give it a majority of fifty thousand or near it.'"

These are indeed signs and portents. They show a great awakening, a deeper interest than ever before in the currency question. Mr. S. M. Inman, a leading cotton broker in Atlanta, who is at the head of the largest cotton house in the world, has been talking of the silver movement to a reporter of the Cincinatti Enquirer, (De.) He says the people favor a return to silver coinage. He said among many other things:

"If I know the southern planters there is a more profound sentiment in favor of silver among them than in almost any part of the country. With them a silver currency would be hailed as a blessing though it drove gold from circulation and to a premium. The older ones remember the times after the war when on account of the premium on gold the exporters who drew against cotton in gold paid them from 3 to 5 cents per pound additional for their cotton on account of this premium. The money paid them was the money of their country—the money that paid their taxes, paid their labor, bought their supplies and paid their debts."

The President's letter will intensify the activity of both silver and gold advocates. The goldbug Washington Post says that the letter is "to be a party slogan like his tariff message." It is to be used freely by the gold advocates and the enemies of silver "in the hope of neutralizing the wave of free coinage sentiment now prevalent in the West." Illinois is to be made the first battle ground. The Post says:

"It has been determined to bring all the power of the Administration to bear in that State against the operations of the free silver element of the party, and the time between now and the 5th of June, when the convention is to be held at Springfield, will be utilized to the best possible advantage."

So the slogan is to be on the one hand "Cleveland and gold only," and on the side of the silver men—"The money of the Constitution—both gold and silver." Kentucky will next be invaded by the Administration forces. The fight is indeed on.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**


### An Arp That Would Not Play.

Wilmington Messenger.

Bill Arp, of Georgia, a common sense humorist, was solicited to give twenty five cents to the erection of a monument to honor that prodigious old head Bummer, "Cump" Sherman—the fellow who Burnt Atlanta and Columbia and hundreds of houses in Georgia and the Carolinas along his march. Maj. Smith, (the real name of Bill Arp) declined "the honor" as any good and true Georgian, or Southron for that matter, must do. Like the level-headed man he is, faithful and wise, he has good reasons for doing so. Leaving out the wreckage and general devilry of Sherman's band of marauders, Maj. Smith takes a view not generally considered in presenting the make-up of Sherman, who actually organized the corps of Bummers. For proof see a Northern history of the war by Prof. J W. Draper, whose father, we think, was once a Professor in Randolph Macon College, and an Englishman. You will find the order of Gen. Sherman in it creating the corps of scoundrels and plunderers and ravishers. But let us give what Maj. Smith says of the chief Bummer:

"I will go as far as any rebel so called to keep the peace and bury the past and be friendly; but you must excuse me. I have lived all my life in the path of that march to the sea, and for thirty years I have been straining my mind to see the heroism in it, and I can't do it. It just shows how blinded we poor mortals are. All the heroism I see is in the retreat of Joe Johnston, who with 40,000 men, resisted that march of Sherman with three times that number and killed more, man for man, than he had soldiers. There is where the heroism comes in. But we will make a fair compromise with you. If you and your boys will contribute 25 cents each for a monument to Joe Johnston, the real hero of the march to the sea, we will let you build one to Sherman and say nothing about it. We thought that the time was about out for bragging, but if you are determined to keep it up let's tote fair."

When Gen. O. O. Howard's corps passed through Warrenton after the war ended, we met a Sherman soldier—an Irishman—in the office of Dr. William T. Howard, now Professor in the University of Maryland. The soldier, among other things said, admitted that Sherman suffered very greatly in his march. He said Gen. Johnston was a great soldier and he fell back from time to time and as Sherman advanced he punished the Federals most severely. In fact, said the Irishman, who was on the wrong side, for no Irishman had any business fighting on the side of the oppressors and ruthless invaders, "the Southern people do not know yet how many men we lost, but I tell you it was awful."

Maj. Smith states another point that should make braggarts modest. He says: "It seems to me that it requires a good deal of cheek to brag about an army of nearly 3,000,000 of men whipping an army of 750,000 in four years' time. I wouldn't mention it if I were you. We are very tired of all this ridiculous gush about the Grand Army of the Republic, especially when you know or ought to know that you have on the pension rolls more men than we had in our army during the war. You can't knock the truth out with monuments."

No, nor by falsifying records and playing universal braggadocio. The Federal war records already published, show that the armies of the North exceeded 2,700,000, and with the navy added, in all arms of the service there were about 3,000,000 men on the Northern side in the war. Gen. Cooper, Confederate Adjutant General, said that 600,000 troops were what the South had in all, and that on no day during the entire war could 200,000 fighting men be put in the field. Facts are facts and cannot be blinked. But the lying Northern so-called histories represent the numbers in almost all battles as about equal and in some instances the Confederates were defeated when superior in force. Bah!

### Curiosities in Bank-of-England Notes.

Hon. J. W. Dam in McClure's Magazine.]

No note out of the 50,000 or 60,000 now issued daily is ever issued twice. If, as a depositor, you should draw any amount in notes at the bank and pay them back into your account ten minutes afterward, they would be cancelled. So, also, any other notes received by you from any other bank in London are always new ones, crisp from the Bank of England presses of the day before. The signature is cut off immediately a note is paid in and the cancellation department proceeds to file them in their regular order, taking notice and keeping account of all notes which have not been returned.

One of the curiosities of this department is a £25 note, which was paid in after being out for 111 years. The bank-note library is also here, with albums containing old bank notes of various large amounts, with the names of the noblemen for whom they were issued. There is, also, the £1,000,000 bank note, a bit of paper, which in its day was worth $5,000,000, and was issued for convenience in closing an undertaking of unusual moment. The records of this department are of invaluable assistance in checking forgery, and the cancelled notes, which are kept for a period of about five years before being burned, are constantly under examination by Scotland Yard detectives in search of stolen money or other people whose notes have been lost. The strange stories of single notes which this department can furnish are many, and are ready-made plots for any number of romances, but they are too numerous to be told in this article.

### Japanese Paper Suit.

Pall Mall Gazette.

As we write we are clad in a suit of paper as supplied to the Japanese soldier on service. It is thoroughly light, easy under the arms and over the chest. The trousers, it is true, are knickerbockers, and lead to the impression that the Jananese soldier invariably wears his left leg shorter than his right, but this, we believe, is the result of art rather than nature. It is said that this paper never tears, is very warm, and seldom wears out. A man might make a handsome living by having advertisements printed on himself, after the manner of the praying machine. These clothes would also make useful pajamas, being elegantly tied with tapes and buttons, just like real. Lo Ben likes them. We got into them without tearing them, but we are not quite sure whether we shall ever get out again. Later—We got out of them, but they are very difficult to fold up.

**Right Arm Paralyzed!**

**Saved from St. Vitus Dance.**

"Our daughter, Blanche, now fifteen years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. We feared St. Vitus dance, and tried the best physicians, with no benefit. She has taken three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine and has gained 31 pounds. Her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid."

MRS. R. R. BULLOCK, Brighton, N. Y.

**Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.**

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1. 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**E. L. CLARK'S**

HEADQUARTERS FOR

**BACON, FLOUR, SALT,**

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

**Family Supply House.**

**Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.**

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts.

**NOTICE.**

W. M. THOMAS, who is well known to the Grocery trade of this city, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that he has accepted a position with Mr. E. L. Clark, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, &c., where he would be glad to see his old friends and former customers. He guarantees politeness, fair dealing and lowest possible prices. Call and see him before buying elsewhere.

1-10-95 tf

**J. A. Lambeth,**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Rear Hotel LaFayette

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap Cash system.

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**ROBINSON & BIDGOOD,**

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

The undersigned are associated in the practice of law, and all business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

H. McD. ROBINSON.

C. W. BIDGOOD.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. P. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

**DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,**

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

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E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

**DRS. HUNTER,**

**DENTISTS,**

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

April 29, 1880. tf

**G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,**

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

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**LAW FIRM**

The undersigned are from this day associated in the practice of Law wherever their services may be required.

The Senior partner will be in the office in Fayetteville one or more days in every week.

JAMES C MACRAE.

S. H. MACRAE.

January 1, 1895.

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SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

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**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to Its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts. **HINDERCORNS.** The only sure cure for Corns. 15c. at all druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

4-4-95 4t

**JUST RECEIVED!**

A NEW LOT OF TENNEY'S AND ROYSTER'S

**Bon Bons and Chocolates,**

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

**FRESH ASPARAGUS.**

NEW CRACKERS AND CHOICE HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON AND DRY BEEF.

NEW BUTTER AND CREAM CHEESE.

FINE ASSORTMENT CANNED GOODS.

MEATS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

SPECIALLY GOOD TEA 50c. PER LB. AND GIVE 3 LBS. GR. SUGAR.

A. S. HUSKE, Agt.

**Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds.**

A FRESH AND FULL ASSORTMENT EMBRACING ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

Henderson's seeds are used by truckers and careful, observant private gardeners because of their EXTRORDINARY RELIABILITY.

I again remind customers, in the habit of ordering direct that I will supply them at Henderson's prices to consumers, THUS SAVING THEM FREIGHT ON BULK SEEDS.

Buyers of moderate quantities will receive gratuitously their voluminous and handsome MANUAL, unequalled in its vegetable and floral display.

*Henderson & Co refuse to put up any papers smaller than the 5 cent or full size,* for which their wholesale price is very nearly *four times as much* as the smaller papers, sold by competing seed dealers, are offered at.

True economists in making their mall purchases of seeds will consider FIRST, QUALITY and next QUANTITY OF SEED rather than number of papers.

To meet a possible demand, (thus far hardly appreciable) for papers at lower prices, I have in stock a full assortment of small papers from the *old, reliable firm of* DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, which are offered at *one cent a paper.*

H. R. HORNE, Sole Agent for Peter Henderson & Co.

1-24-95

**BONDS!**

If you have to give any kind of Guarantee bond it will be well for you to call on the undersigned. I have accepted the Agency of the "London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company," one of the strongest companies of its kind.

I can furnish you a *strong bond,* and any kind of Accident Insurance you may need.

I also represent the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company.

Any one who has a Steam Boiler can have it inspected and have a guarantee against loss either direct or indirect from explosions.

When it comes to Fire Insurance, there are no better Companies than those represented in my agency:

THE ÆTNA.

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Representing Fifteen Million Assets.

We occasionally have strong demonstrations of the value of Fire Insurance.

B. R. HUSKE.

**INGRA

# THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 25, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.


*A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.*

The reader will find in another column the report of an interview with the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Morton, in which he declares his opposition not only to the restoration of silver to equal privileges with gold by the United States acting alone, but also even to such restoration by international agreement. The President has since, as will be seen, stated that he had not authorized Mr. Morton to say what he did in his (the President's) behalf, and, in fact, that he was not aware that the Secretary was going to say anything, one way or the other. It is to be noted, however, as we proceed in these history-making days, that the President does not rebuke his garrulous Secretary, nor, in the slightest particular, express his dissent from the latter's views as published or his disapproval of them.

Let the reader mark the foregoing state of the case, and then read the press dispatch which appeared in all the papers on Tuesday and which we have appended to the other news of this kind under the head "The fight is on." Two days have elapsed and no denial of the correctness of this astounding dispatch has been given out by the President, or for him. We must accept it, therefore, as a fact that it is the deliberate intention of the President to organize a crusade against American bimetalism; that he intends to use the paid officers of the government—think of it, the paid officers of the Federal government—to carry out his un-American and un-democratic purpose; that these paid officials and "contractors" scattered throughout the country, and numbering nearly 200,000, "will be expected to do the aggressive fighting in the field and will be amply furnished with documents *and the necessary sinews of war from Washington*"; and that, in furtherance of this infamous perversion of executive authority, the cabinet is to take the field!

This is revolution, pure and simple. Nothing like it has ever been heard of under a free government.

Will the people submit to this outrage without indignant rebuke? We have too much respect for them to believe so for a moment.

But monstrous as the proposed crusade is, it is as nothing compared to the proposition with which the dispatch concludes, viz: that "As tariff reform was the test of party fealty in his [the President's] campaign for the Presidential nomination, and active support of his demand for the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause the test of party fealty in 1894, so in 1895 the test of party fealty will be uncompromising opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States independent of international agreement"!!! Was there ever such astounding impudence before by a paid servant to his master, and that master the sovereign people?

And yet the platform which Mr. Cleveland accepted, and in reliance upon which the American people placed him in his position of trust, commanded him and the Congress elected with him to restore silver to equal privileges with gold at the mints by *legislation* in case the monetary conference of '92 should fail to establish a ratio. No one can truthfully deny that that is the plain alternative required of the law-making power by the Chicago platform.

It will be the duty of loyal democrats to draw the line against the President and his bolting and revolutionary followers. Challenge the first office-holder or "government contractor" who undertakes to assist the President's proposed unlawful action, and read him out of the party as an enemy to democracy.

Bear in mind that the highest authority known to the party in North Carolina, the State Convention, solemnly declared on the 8th of August, 1894, that the interpretation we have here given of the Chicago platform on which Mr. Cleveland was elected, is the correct one.

*AN INCONVENIENT MEMORY.*

A Washington telegram of Monday's date says:

"The President when asked this evening whether Secretary Morton's interview of some days ago [the one printed in another column of to-day's OBSERVER] on the monetary question might be regarded as representing his views, replied: "'I am in no manner responsible for Mr. Morton's interview and knew nothing of it until I read it in the newspapers. When I have seen fit to say anything to the people on the money or any other question, I have thus far found it quite easy to do so directly and on my own account.'"

The President forgets. When Mr. Voorhees and the others in the Senate, and Mr. Wilson and the others in the House, solemnly promised that if only the democratic Senators and Representatives would vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, the President would surely thereupon recommend legislation favorable to silver, the President did not open his lips in denial of what he might have "found quite easy to do directly." If he had, that crime against the people would not have been consummated. Why, those who, like Vance, refused to have confidence in Mr. Voorhees' and Mr. Wilson's and the others' vicarious assurances, were denounced as possessors of distorted minds who could see nothing but evil in anything. But nearly two years have elapsed and we are on the eve of another Presidential campaign, and yet not one word has the President uttered favorable to silver.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The people will now have an opportunity to distinguish the free democratic press from the subsidized, if any of those papers which commended the State Convention's silver interpretation of the Chicago platform, last August, should now bow to the bolter's lash.

* * *

The Wilmington Messenger says:

"Of all the papers from Baltimore down, those that have opposed Cleveland's plan for gold only are the Richmond Times, Norfolk Pilot, Lynchburg News, Danville Star, Augusta Chronicle, Atlanta Constitution and one or two others. They are all we have noticed to this writing. The Weekly Press may be truer to the party law and more outspoken. It is very certain that a large majority of the daily press do not represent the people. We cannot doubt that 75 per cent. of the Democrats are still loyal to the platform and the Constitution and will show it in 1896, outside of the New England and the Middle States and Maryland and West Virginia."

## THE FIGHT IS ON.

BETWEEN PLUTOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY.

Between the Revolutionists and the Constitutionalists.

A Washington telegram of Saturday says: Secretary Morton gave out this afternoon an interview on the silver question. Coming from a cabinet minister, after the cabinet council of yesterday, it is regarded as expressing to a great extent the sentiments entertained by the president. When asked if he thought anything would grow out of the proposed international monetary conference, Mr. Morton replied:

"I do not believe that an international congress can establish permanently a commercial ratio between gold and silver any more than it can establish a permanent commercial ratio between rye and wheat. But if an international conference can fix the price of gold or silver, it can also fix the price of wheat or of any other commodity, and thereby avoid all possible shrinkages in values which tend to cause panics."

"Has gold, used as money, an intrinsic value, and is it a permanent value?"

OLD "INTRINSIC" DISCARDED.

"I think the word "intrinsic" ought not to be used. The value of gold is always relative. To illustrate: If I sell you a thousand bushels of wheat to-day for $570, the transaction has established for the time being the wheat value of gold and the gold value of wheat. To-morrow's cables of utter failure of the wheat crop in Argentine, Russia and Europe entirely change the relation of gold to wheat and the thousand bushels of wheat purchased at 57 cents yesterday is worth $1.14 a bushel to-day. But, in the meantime there has been no 'intrinsic' value of gold notwithstanding there has been a change in the relation of wheat to gold."

"What," asked the reporter, "should be the policy, then, of this country, if nothing is to be gained by a further discussion of this question through the agency of an international conference?"

MUST COME TO A GOLD BASIS.

"My own judgment is," said the secretary, "that we must sooner or later declare that the United States of America recognizes gold as the best and least fluctuating measure of value and medium of exchange which the commerce of civilization has thus far utilized."

"Would not such a declaration made by either of the great parties drive away the silver men now in those parties?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Morton. "It is barely possible that the financial fallacies of the populists and other vagarists may temporarily secure a majority of the voters of the United States. Should such a catastrophe overtake the country the people must learn by experience what they should have learned by diligent study and reason."

NO MORE STRADDLING.

It was suggested to the secretary that the effort might be again made, as it had been made in the past, to take a middle ground on the money question, so as to offend as little as possible and keep the great mass of voters as much in line as possible. Mr. Morton denounced this as an unwise policy.

"The time for straddlers has passed," he replied. "Those who are for a sound currency on a gold basis ought to have the courage to say so and abide the results of their declaration. It makes no difference to me whether a declaration of truth, either upon the tariff or the money question, temporarily drives votes from or allures them to us."

When asked about the approaching Illinois convention and what he thought of the proposed work of that body, Mr. Morton replied in general terms as follows:

"I have no hesitation in declaring myself opposed to all the free coinage fallacies, all the 16 to 1 lunacies and all of the cheap money illusions and delusions which populists and other vagarists advocate."

ETERNALLY OPPOSED TO SILVER.

Mr. Morton, further discussing the general subject, took the ground that silver had been retired from its place as sound money permanently and for reasons which, to him, were obvious.

"My judgment is," said he "that silver cannot be restored to its former monetary place in the commerce of the world, because the supply of silver has outgrown the demand for silver in the exchanges of civilization. The relation of supply to demand is the sole regulator of value. This axiom applies alike to salt, silver, sugar and soap. All the legislation of all the law making bodies on the face of the globe can neither mitigate nor annul the operation of the inexorable law that 'the relation of supply to demand is the sole regulator of value.'"

A GOLDBUG'S DEFINITION.

Secretary Morton answers the question recently put by Senator Stewart and others as to what sound money is. "The president's critics," said the secretary, "ask what is sound money? Any ordinary man of business may answer that question. Sound money is that sort of currency which has the most universal and least fluctuating purchasing power in the markets of all countries. That money is the 'soundest' for which, throughout the commerce of the civilized world, there is the most universal demand. And that universal demand is always based upon the universal and unfluctuating purchasing power of that money. The present epidemic of the silver fever will, in due time, abate. As the temperature of the 16 to 1 patients declines, mental aberrations will disappear and reason once more resume its sway."

ASTOUNDING IMPUDENCE THAT NEEDS A STINGING REBUKE.

A Washington press dispatch of Monday's date says:

A strong and vigorous fight against the free and unlimited coinage of silver independent of international agreement is to be made by the administration. With that end in view, officers in the various Executive Departments appointed under the present administration are being urged to organize systematically for the purpose of conducting the contest along the lines laid down in the President's message. Many of the higher officials who enjoy reputations at home as stump speakers will probably take the field early in the summer and others are even now engaged in writing letters to their local papers or personal friends, impressing upon them the importance of sustaining the administration in the position it has outlined. Federal officers in the several States will be organized as a nucleus about which all who uphold the administration or rather who are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, will be expected to rally. There are nearly 200,000 Government officers, district attorneys and innumerable contractors scattered throughout the country. These will be expected to do the aggressive fighting in the field and will be amply furnished with documents and the necessary sinews of war from Washington. Nearly all of the Cabinet officers will take the stump for one or more speeches. Secretary Carlisle will certainly make two or more speeches in the Kentucky campaign. Secretary Morton will deliver an address in Chicago and perhaps one in St. Louis. Secretary Herbert and Congressman Clarke will probably speak in Alabama, the Postmaster General will speak in Illinois and Indiana and may find time to do so late in the summer. The President is represented as being thoroughly in earnest in the proposed crusade against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and will leave no stone unturned to prevent the free silver sentiment from gaining headway and to crush it out if possible. As tariff reform was the test of party fealty in his campaign for the Presidential nomination, active support of his demand for the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause the test of party fealty in 1894, so in 1895 the test of party fealty will be uncompromising opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States independent of international agreement. Perfected State organizations with this end in view are now being formed and these organizations will be extended to the counties and districts.

A special to the Charlotte Observer from its Washington correspondent, dated the 22nd, says:

I have interviewed gentlemen of both parties who arrived to-day from the West. They say that the people are nearly all one way of thinking—in favor of free silver. "Coin's Financial School" is the silverites' Bible. One of its converts is a high officer of the administration who recently went home and found all the Democrats bent on free coinage. A returned junketing correspondent says the Democrats will adopt a free coinage platform without qualification while the Republicans will declare for free coinage by international agreement. Nearly all the talk of candidates centres around Allison and Harrison for the Republicans. The Democrats who favor free coinage say if Stevenson and Morrison are laid aside, Minister Denby or Mr. Bryan may be selected by the Democrats. They say Denby can carry Indiana, and is personally strong also in Illinois. He was formerly a free silver man, and has been out of the country for ten years. Nobody seems to know of any change in his views, and it is assumed he has made none.

Whether or not the story going out to-night about extensive preparations for a crusade this summer, on the part of the administration, against free silver, be strictly true, as broadly stated, I can say of my personal knowledge that Federal office-holders here, from silver States, are not expressing themselves with the old-time freedom on the subject.

### A Shameful Act.

Youth's Companion, April 11.]

In one of the smaller states votes have been bought at elections for many years. Corruption, it is said, has been systematized until the majority of the voters of a county have no scruples about receiving money for their ballots. If they do not sell their votes to the opposite party at the highest market price, they insist upon receiving at least half price from their own party for their ballots.

Last November a well to-do farmer went to the polling-place with his two sons, one of whom had barely come of age, while the other had been a voter two or three years. The father stepped up to one of the political managers, and put the family vote in the market without a trace of shame on his weather-beaten face.

"There are three of us," he said; "myself and the two boys. How much for the lot?"

The local manager never winced. He rubbed his knuckles together, and then answered, "Sixty dollars for the lot. The times are hard, or you could have seventy five."

The farmer passed down the road a short distance, and inquired for the local leader of the other party. Negotiations were opened, and a bid of seventy-five dollars was received.

"Well, boys," said the father, "I don't think we can do any better to-day. We'll take the second offer."

So the three men passed into the polling place and sold their birthright as Americans.

The father was not an ignorant man. He was considered thrifty, industrious and reputable. He went to church every Sunday. He would have been very indignant if anybody had charged him with being an immoral man. Yet he was setting his two sons a foul example, and training them in election crime and political shame.

This is not a partisan fiction. It is a true story, told upon the authority of a member of a state legislature who had no motive in misrepresenting the facts, since it was his own party that had purchased the three votes.

It was narrated with cynical amusement as a proof that an intelligent and prosperous man had so little interest in politics that he was willing to sell out the entire family to the highest bidder.

The greatest evil of American politics is the use of money in elections. Great campaign funds, secretly raised and mysteriously expended, are utterly demoralizing in their tendencies.

If that venal father who led his two sons astray had been asked to justify his crime, he would probably have said: "Both parties have raised large campaigns funds. There is money scattered around among the politicians, and we might as well have our share of it. We'll give our own party the preference on even terms."

Such men deserve only scorn. They are serfs by nature—political hucksters, selling their honor as freemen to the highest bidder.

### The Light Question.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—It is a fair presumption that all good citizens desire to see our streets well lighted. Besides taking away from us an evidence of thriftlessness or carelessness it would add greatly to our security and comfort. In fact, it is absolutely necessary that this era of total darkness in our city shall terminate. Lighted streets are the best accompaniments to municipal cleanliness and the strongest witnesses to municipal pride and progress. No wonder then that our people are considering ways and means of relieving the present deplorable situation. In its present aspect it is a business question, and I hope it will be understood that I am considering it *per se*, without any reference to city politics or candidates.

The first problem to be solved is what amount of expense for this object will our financial situation justify? In view of it's past experience, and the necessity for refunding our bonded indebtedness in the near future, it is essential that our town shall maintain its present healthy financial status. Though other towns should resort to uncertain experiments, it behooves us to be careful and conservative. As a wise safeguard against doubtful expenditures we have a board of audit and finance, composed of some of our best business men, whose duty it is to be thoroughly informed as to our financial condition. One of these members says one thousand dollars should be the maximum expenditure for street lighting, another says it should be about one thousand dollars—not exceeding twelve hundred dollars. I have not heard the third member of the board express himself but do not doubt that he agrees fully with his associates. The correctness of this estimate may be fully verified by referring to the books of the town treasurer giving the receipts and disbursements of the past year. This allows little if anything for emergencies, such as destruction of bridges, epidemics, etc. It ignores altogether the question of sewerage, which is to loom up in the future.

It follows then that we are restricted to one thousand dollars worth of light, or at least that our net outlay for the object must not exceed this sum. Right here serious embarrassment is encountered. A demand has arisen from all sections of this city of magnificent distances for an equal share of light and this demand is endorsed by many of our leading citizens. The claim is made that tax payers within the corporate limits, no matter how far removed from the heart of the town, are entitled to the same privileges enjoyed by the more densely populated and central portion. This is a fallacy that will not bear examination. Aggregations of individuals, of buildings and thoroughfares, must be differently treated from sparsely settled neighborhoods. The mass of people, bulk of property and relative burden of taxation all make a distinction which must be recognized. For this reason, in all kindness and frankness to our friends in extreme limits of the corporation, I contend that a mathematical division of safeguards and comforts is impossible. It is apparent that one thousand dollars will not procure light for the whole territory. I suppose four times that sum would hardly do it. Then the question arises how is this light to be distributed. If we lived in an age of unselfishness and Chesterfieldian politeness, Hay street might say to Campbelltou: "You take it," and Campbellton might answer: "Oh, no, let Red Bone have it." But unfortunately these amenities are not being practiced just here and now. So it devolves upon our mayor and commissioners to courageously and conscientiously solve the diffieulty by a judicious location of such lights as we can afford.

Now there are three ways suggested of procuring light for our streets:

First, by an arrangement with the Fayetteville gas and electric light company.

Second, by inducing parties from abroad (or at home) to establish another electric light plant here.

Third, by issuing bonds, as provided by act of the legislature, for ten thousand dollars, and using this sum in establishing an electric light plant to be under the control and management of the municipality, and on this proposition we are to vote the first Monday in May.

With regard to the first method I suspect, though I do not claim to be conversant with the facts, that the effort to secure an excessive number of lamps distributed over a wide area, has been the chief barrier to an agreement with the local company. It claims that they will furnish light at as low a rate as is paid by other towns. Their plant is here and cannot be moved.

It is reasonable to suppose that they can be induced to accept moderate compensation. Their dynamo was injured or destroyed some time ago and it is a sad commentary on the lucrativeness of the business that they haven't felt warranted in replacing it. It is true this company is in the hands of a receiver, but the stock is owned by men of capital and business sagacity and a satisfactory arrangement with them would seem to be within the bounds of probability.

But there is a second way of accomplishing the object. That is by inducing parties with capital for investment to start a new plant. With the patronage of the corporation, as a basis, amounting to one thousand dollars, this seems feasible. If it would be a good investment for the town it would be a better one for parties experienced and skilled in this line who would not have the money to borrow.

And now I beg to point out some practical difficulties and objections to municipal ownership of an electric plant, which I contend would be beset with many dangers and disappointments in the future.

In the first place a great risk will be encountered in the selection of the apparatus and appliances. Then a suitable site would have to be bought and paid for out of the meagre sum that is to cover all expenditures. A new debt is to be incurred—bonds negotiated. And when we contemplate how this valuable property is to be managed we see insuperable objections. Is the board which gives gratuitously a limited portion of its time to town affairs, to be held responsible for the conduct of this intricate enterprise? Supppose our present Mayor and Aldermen, with their prestige and ability, should be successful with it, what assurance have we as to their continuance in office?

Certain towns are cited as examples of successful municipal ownership of electric plants—notably Wilson, which only two years ago inaugurated the enterprise. But consider how the conditions vary in the two places. In Wilson there is no competing company, and the town plant has a monopoly of public and private consumption. In this place the local company is already connected by gas pipes or wire with nearly every consumer in the city. If inducements are offered by the town in the way of lower prices or better service, how promptly will they be met, and how soon will all profit disappear. Besides, Wilson is much more compactly built, and its streets can be lighted at much less expense. The manager of the plant there informs me that their total length of wire, including in's and out's, on side streets, is between six and eight miles. I understand the lowest estimate of our requirement here is 12 miles. He says their income from private consumers is about $2,400, and their gross expenses $3,600. But the most startling information is that the authorties are dissatisfied with the plant because of its being too small, and would be glad to dispose of it in order to get a larger one! Now if that plant cost $15,000, and is inadequate to their needs, how in the world is Fayetteville to get along with a $10,000 plant! A correspondent in Wilson writes: "Let me beg of your people in the very beginning not to make the mistake our people did. Be sure you put in at first a large machine, boilers and engine." The manager says they have no duplicate dynamo, a provision against accidents which is considered essential in modern plants.

But the climax of trouble will be reached when the demand for street lamps shall come from every quarter of this scattered town, accompanied by the claim that they are tax-payers, and when employes get to be better politicians than electricians.

Investigators of the results of municipal ownership of electric light plants condemn it as being almost invariably disastrous. Mr. Francisco, President of the American Electric Light Association, with a reputation in electric lighting circles as wide as the country itself, in a recent article on this subject, quotes Judge Dillon as saying "The legislature should be prohibited from allowing municipal corporations to engage in extra municipal projects or to incur debts or levy taxes for such purposes." The same article says: "Committees unacquainted with the business, and with no practical experience in electrical affairs are appointed by city councils to investigate the cost of producing light in cities owning plants. The worthlessness of such information and the unreliability of such investigations have been demonstrated times without number." Prof. Ashley, of Harvard University, says: "I am thoroughly in favor of private management." Mr. Francisco, referring to the experience of Wheeling, West Virginia, says: "The local company offered to furnish arc lights to burn all night and every night for $72.52 per lamp per year. Politicians claimed that a plant could be established for $26,000. This was afterwards raised to $40,000, and again to $60,000, and the actual cost proved to be $125,000." Soon after starting, the armateurs began to burn out. It soon became necessary to buy another dynamo and cut down the number of lights. In 1893 the funds of the gas trustees were exhausted and a coal bill of $15,000 could not be paid because the electric plant had absorbed its funds. The bond holders had to extend the time for the payment of over-due interest, and the authorities found that instead of costing $72.52 per lamp as offered by the local company, it wast costing $112.73. The tax payers had learned the truth, and the constant refrain now heard is "the electric elephant on our hands." Conflicting statements emanated from Little Rock with regard to its experience. First, the cost was said to be $51 per lamp, but when the truth was known, it turned out to be $80.43 per lamp. Three years after the plant was installed the Mayor said in his message, "The electric light plant is composed of old antiquated machinery." Another illustration may be found in Philadelphia's management of its gas works involving the tax-payers in a loss of $35,000,000 in six years.

The article to which I have referred, concludes as follows: "The time for municipalities to own and conduct commercial enterprises has not arrived, and will not arrive until children are removed from parental influence, and are nurtured by the State as advocated by Plato; when employees with no interest in the business except to aid politieal bosses and draw salaries, can conduct the business more economically than men who perhaps have every dollar of their fortune depending upon its success; when in fact the millenium arrives and the whole human family is transferred to some eternal city lying beyond the misty shore of time. Until that time, let all cities confine their business to regulating and governiug, leaving commercial industries with their hazards and losses to individuals and private corporations."

So much for precedents and the opinion of this eminent authority.

This important question is delegated to the people of Fayetteville. Let us consider it carefully. I contend that, of the several methods of procuring light for our streets, municipal purchase and ownership of a plant is the most hazardous and expensive, and will involve the greatest delay.

H. R. HORNE.

### How to Build Factories.

Correspondence of the Observer.

RANDLEMAN, April 17, 1895.

MR. EDITOR:—It is raining, and consequently I am shut in from my work here, which is improving the grounds of Mr. J. H. Ferree, which Editor Bradshaw says will, when finished, be the most beautiful in North Carolina, but I did not start out to tell you this. I have before me last week's OBSERVER, (you see I have to get the OBSERVER sent to keep up with home affairs.) I have read "Fayetteville in Prospective," and it started my thoughts backward. I first came to Fayetteville in 1872, and the first thing shown me was these same "Factory sites," and I think for the last 23 years I have heard of or read of these same "factory sites" about once every month on an average, and with one exception they are there yet in all their vacant loveliness. And now mind you, I have identified myself with Fayetteville, her interests are mine, I expect to spend the balance of my life there, and be buried on the beautiful banks of Cross Creek. So what I write is with a love for her that is hardly second to the love of a native born son. But Mr. Editor, don't you think it is about time, we as a people, should do something ourselves to redeem our waste places? Fayetteville for 30 odd years has been looking and longing for the man with money from "down east," to come and buy her "factory sites," forgetting all the time that when such a man is found he is on the *make* himself, or he is looking for a place, not to put money, but to make money. And now hits us back this question in the face: there are in this Southland ten thousand factory sites just as good as ours, and water power is no longer considered indispensable. Well, what are we to do? I do not know, but I want to tell you what has been done here in Randleman without any Northern capital. In conversation last night with Mr. Ferree, he told me that the late Mr Randleman and himself started with 12 looms, from time to time buying other machinery and paying for it out of the profits, and adding factory to factory until now the fifth monster building is in course of preparation for machinery, and every dollar in all those mills *produced* from the *first* 12 *looms*. This business has grown until it supports a population of 2,000, when 25 years ago there were a few farm houses. How has this been brought about? Largely, I think, from the fact that the interest of the employees, physically, morally and financially, is looked after by the proprietors. Two churches, one a fine brick structure, costing $5,000, nearly all paid by the company. This one little incident will show the financial care for the employees. One evening last week a young man called at Mr. Ferree's and deposited with him seventy-five dollars, this with 100 dollars deposited in January is the saving of this young man and his wife since October last. Mr. Ferree advised him to buy a lot and build hiqnself a house. Just think of a man having probably one hundred houses to rent advising one of his men to build for himself.

There are no tickets used here, all hands are paid off in *cash* every *Wednesday*. This day is preferred to Saturday to reduce the temptation of the men to spend their money foolishly Saturday night and Sunday. Although there are no bar rooms here, there are stills around in this country.

Now for the moral. If 12 looms started 18 miles from a railroad station without one dollar of outside capital, has in 25 years built a town of 2,000 inhabitants, and property worth about half a million dollars and *brought* the *railroad* to the *factories*, what could Fayetteville have done in the same time with all her superior advantages, for they are very much superior? But you may say it is idle and unprofitable to talk about what 'might have been.' The live question is what can we do *now*? I am informed one of the factories here was built by the company giving stock to their employees, and letting them pay for it in *work*, thus giving men without any capital (except that given to every man by his Creator) a chance and an incentive to save and accumulate property. Why cannot our *young men* take off their coats and combine their *labor*, and instead of waiting for something to 'turn up,' go to work and turn up something. Co-operation then I believe should be our watch word.

Yours truly,

JAMES M. LAMB.


### Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

### A NEW SWINDLE

which the people of the South are resenting, is the efforts of some to sell them imitations for the real Simmons Liver Regulator, because they make more money by the imitation; and they care little that they swindle the people in selling them an inferior article. It's the money they are after, and the people can look out for themselves. Now this is just what the people are doing, and merchants are having a hard time trying to get people to take the stuff they offer them in place of Simmons Liver Regulator—which is the "King of Liver Medicines," because it never fails to give relief in all liver troubles. Be sure that you get Simmons Liver Regulator. You know it by the old stamp of the Red Z on the package. It has never failed you, and people who have been persuaded to take something else have always come back again to The Old Friend. Better not take anything else but that made by J. H. ZEILIN & Co., Philadelphia.


## A BILL

**To be Entitled "An Act to Authorize the City of Fayetteville to Establish and Operate a System of Electric Lights and Motive Power."**

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

Section 1. That the City of Fayetteville be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, erect and establish all necessary land, works and machinery, wherewith to furnish electric lights and motive power for the use of the city and its citizens, and for persons living in its suburbs.

Section 2. For the foregoing purposes it shall be lawful for the said City of Fayetteville to issue and sell, at a price not less than par, the coupon bonds of said City to the amount of Ten Thousand ($10,000) Dollars, said bonds to be in denominations of One Hundred ($100) Dollars and Five Hundred ($500) Dollars and to run for a period of thirty years from the issue of the same, and to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually on the first days of June and December of each year after their issue.

Section 3. Said coupon bonds shall be signed by the Mayor and Secretary of The City of Fayetteville, and it shall be the duty of said Secretary to keep an accurate account of the same.

Section 4. The coupons of said bonds shall be receivable by the Tax Collector and Treasurer of The City of Fayetteville in payment of taxes and all dues to the City.

Section 5 That it shall be lawful for the said City of Fayetteville, in addition to lighting the streets and public buildings of the city, to provide lights and motive power for private use at such rentals as may be agreed upon, and the receipts arising from said rents shall be specially kept by the Treasurer of said city, and shall be applied to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the coupons may fall due, and to the further purpose of creating a sinking fund of three hundred ($300) dollars per annum, which sinking fund of three hundred ($300) dollars it shall be the duty of the authorities of said city to lay aside annually from any funds in the Treasury, and any surplus from said rentals in excess of the amount sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and the sinking fund above provided for, shall be applied to the payment of the operating expenses of the plant; and any deficiency in the amount necessary for the payment of either interest, the sinking fund, or the operating expenses of said system of Electric Lights and Motive Power, shall be paid from the current tax receipts of said city and shall be charged as necessary light expense. Should there be any excess from private rentals over the amount necessary to pay said interest, the sinking fund and the operating expenses, such excess shall be used for the payment of the ordinary expenses and liabilities of the city.

Section 6. All administrators, executors and guardians and other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity are hereby authorized and empowered to invest the funds entrusted to them in said bonds.

Section 7. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of the City of Fayetteville, within twenty days after the ratification of this Act, to publish this Act in full for a period of thirty days in some newspaper published in the City of Fayetteville and at the same time and in the same newspaper to give notice of an election to be held at the Market House in said City on a day to be specified in said advertisement, for the purpose of approving or disapproving this Act by a popular vote.

Section 9. The Board of Aldermen of the City of Fayetteville shall appoint a Registrar of the voters of said The City of Fayetteville who shall register such citizens of said City as are not at present registered, and who would be entitled to vote at this election; and shall cause such publication and notices to be given as are provided by Section 7 of Chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893.

Section 10. The duties of the Registrar, so to be appointed, the Registration and the oath of electors shall be as provided by Sections, 8, 9 and 10 of Chapter 153 of said Private Laws of 1893.

Section 11. The Board of Aldermen of said City shall appoint two judges of election to hold said election and the duties and powers and qualifications of said judges of election shall be the same as are provided by said Chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893; and all matters and questions as to the election herein provided for shall be determined according to the provisions of Chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893, Sections 7 to 14 inclusive of both.

Section 12. The ballots to be used at the election herein provided for shall be upon white paper and without device and shall contain the words "Bonds" or "No Bonds."

Section 13. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification by a majority of the qualified voters of the City of Fayetteville voting "Bonds."

Ratified the 9th day of March, A. D., 1895.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1895.

I, OCTAVIUS COKE, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify the foregoing (seven sheets) to be a true copy from the records of this office.

[L.S.] Done in office at Raleigh, this 15th day of March, 1895.

OCT. COKE, Secretary of State.


**Mrs. Anna Gage, wife of Ex-Deputy U. S. Marshal,**

**Columbus, Kan., says:**

"I was delivered of **TWINS** in less than 20 minutes and with scarcely any pain after using only two bottles of **"MOTHERS' FRIEND"**

**DID NOT SUFFER AFTERWARD.**

Sent by Express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**Geo. A. Thomson,**

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—

Life, Accident and Fire.


## Sale of Land for Taxes 1894

The Land described below, levied on will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House of the County, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, May 6th, 1895, to satisfy the unpaid Taxes, together with the costs and expenses due thereon to the County and State.

E. H. EVANS, Tax Collector.

| NAME. | DESCRIPTION. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|
| **GRAY'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.** | | |
| Jackson, Dora | 23 acres Murphy's swamp | $1 70 |
| McMillan, Geo | 35 acres, residence | 1 70 |
| Wright, Alfred | 5 acres, Willis creek | 85 |
| **ROCKFISH TOWNSHIP.** | | |
| Anderson, J K | 5 acres, res Chicken road | $3 50 |
| Autry, W B | 170 acres res Little Rockfish | 6 50 |
| Bryant, L B | 20 acres Wilmg'n road | 4 44 |
| Benoy, J H | 1 acre res Fair Ground | 1 65 |
| Brewington, Wm | 80 acres Wilmington road | 8 09 |
| Barnes, Green | 1 acre Fair Grounds | 4 51 |
| Calhoun, Jno A | 69 acres res Cold Camp | 4 85 |
| Garven, James | 2 acres near Hope Mills | 3 50 |
| Gilchrist, Fisher | 50 acres Big Rockfish | 3 50 |
| McKinnon, Miles | 51 acres Big Rockfish | 1 75 |
| Raynor, N W | 1 acre Hope Mills | 3 58 |
| Snipes, Henry | 2 acres near Pearee's Mill | 3 25 |
| Shepard, E | 24 acres residence | 1 78 |
| Turner, Sam | 150 acres residence | 1 55 |
| Tatom, J H | 10 acres Piney Bottom | 3 10 |
| Walker, Ed | 1½ acres Wilmington Road | 3 25 |
| Hobbs, E S | Est of 211 acres Juniper | 4 03 |
| **SEVENTY FIRST TOWNSHIP.** | | |
| Brady, Arthur | 47 acres residence | $1 27 |
| Jones, Martin | 57 acres res | 1 45 |
| Maxwell, L M | 156 acres res | 1 21 |
| McDougald, Alex | 26 acres res | 1 31 |
| McFadyen, Effie | 531 acres res | 6 01 |
| McKay, Rina estate | 10 acres Big Branch | 1 00 |
| McKay, Jonas | 1 acre res | 3 22 |
| McKay, Thos | 20 acres res | 1 20 |
| McLauchlin, Jas | 25 acres joins Martin | 4 00 |
| McLauchlin, Mollie | 10 acres Big Branch | 95 |
| McLean, Jas | 10 res | 1 13 |
| McPherson, Robert | 2 acres res | 1 11 |
| Signet, George | 45 acres res | 1 40 |
| Shaw, Amos | 70 acres res | 95 |
| Wright, Chas | 6 acres res | 3 50 |
| Williams, James | 42 acres res | 1 98 |
| McGill, Henry | 25 acres res | 1 00 |
| Armstrong, Kich'd | 10 acres joins Robinson | 1 20 |
| Brooks, William | 10 acres res | 1 20 |
| Bain, Martha | 107 acres joins Goodwin | 1 80 |
| Baker, Iris | 8 acres res | 1 42 |
| Bowles, David | 320 acres res | 6 49 |
| Buie, John B | 73 acres res | 2 35 |
| Burton, Henderson | 6 acres res | 3 25 |
| Buie, Simon | 10 acres res | 1 20 |
| Ballard, Henry | 47 acres Black Branch | 1 70 |
| Cameron, D C | 5 acres res | 3 74 |
| Carter, Amos | 130 acres Monroe road | 4 20 |
| Davis, Mrs H | 100 acres Chicken road | 1 70 |
| Darroch, Angus | 50 acres Neill Shaw land | 1 70 |
| Durden, D J | 25 acres res | 1 20 |
| Hadley, Fanny | 50 acres Cross Creek | 1 70 |
| Hart, H E | 16 acres res | 4 00 |
| Hill, Graham | 150 acres res | 6 07 |
| Halliday, Crisie | 41 acres res | 1 35 |
| Kelly, Jno D | 15 acres res | 3 50 |
| Lovitt, John | 50 acres res | 2 01 |
| Lovitt, Chester | 25 acres Persimon | 1 95 |
| Monroe, T S | 37 acres res | 5 35 |
| Monroe, M N | 175 acres late res | 5 70 |
| McArthur, W D | 45 acres res | 1 95 |
| McDougald, James | 39 acres res | 4 00 |
| McGill, Randall | 55 acres Black Creek | 1 20 |
| McNeill, James | 160 acres res | 3 85 |
| McPherson, Daniel | 4 acres res | 1 63 |
| Raynor, W E | 32 acres Beaver Creek | 3 50 |
| Raynor, K R | 32 acres res | 3 00 |
| Ray, W H | 50 acres Mill Creek | 4 00 |
| Ray, Flora | 5 acres joins S E Hart | 1 20 |
| Ray, Gilbert C | 500 acres Sandy land | 5 70 |
| Rasbury, Elizabeth | 120 acres res | 3 40 |
| Rasbury, Mary | 74 acres Beaver Creek | 3 70 |
| Sloan, E G B | 100 acres joins McFadyen | 2 70 |
| Watson, A H | 50 acres Caple land | 2 20 |
| Wright, Archie | 25 acres res | 2 25 |
| Waddell, Elizabeth | 6 acres res | 4 00 |
| **QUEWHIFFLE TOWNSHIP.** | | |
| Dockery, Sim | 5 acres Rockfish | 3 16 |
| Murphy, Sim | 20 acres Lightwood | 3 24 |
| Sinclair, J L | 600 acres Juniper Creek | 4 70 |
| Sinclair, Alex | 260 acres Buffalo Creek | 3 70 |
| **CARVER'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.** | | |
| Collier, E F | 326 acres C F River | 26 80 |
| Hair, Jno J | 28 acres residence | 1 50 |
| McCormick, Hugh (Heirs) | 250 acres res | 1 95 |
| Ray, Jno | Wood land | 6 88 |
| Ray, Joe | 210 acres res | |
| Walker, Misses J A & J C | 200 acres res | 7 35 |
| Graham, W H | 12 acres res | 1 20 |
| **BLACK RIVER TOWNSHIP.** | | |
| Bain, D A | 50 acres Black River | $3 00 |
| Bain, A J | 50 acres Black River | 2 00 |
| McLellan, D G | 56 acres Jeri Dawson land | 3 46 |
| Taylor, I W | 103 acres Flat Branch | 5 70 |
| Tew, J R

# THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY, .....APRIL 25, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.


## TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


C. B. LEDBETTER—Gas.
C. W. ELLIOTT & Co.—Special.
RAND-McNALLY GUIDE—Special.
J. H. ZEILIN & Co.—A New Swindle.
ELLIOTT & Co.—You will be Surprised.
ELIZABETH A. SHAW, HARRIET L. SHAW—Land Mortgage Sale.
HAVERSHIP FARM—Improved Poland China and O. I. C. Hogs, &c.—Special.
THE CAROLINA COOPERAGE AND VENEER Co.—Shipping Packages, Crates, Barrels, &c.


Shad are beginning to come in quite plentifully once more.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. W. L. Hawley is quite sick.

That is a very able letter by Mr. H. R. Horne on the light question.

It is with pain that we announce the critical illness of Mrs. W. C. McDuffie.

We regret to learn that Mrs. A. A. McKethan is suffering from the grippe.

The prospects were never brighter for a fine fruit crop in this section than they are now.

We are glad to see our good friend Mr. Walter Watson has recovered from a severe attack of the grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kyle have moved into the beautiful little Starr place on Rowan street.

The Hotel Lafayette will be the scene to-morrow night of one of the most brilliant social events that has taken place in this city for some time. It will be a dance and supper given in honor of the young ladies at Cottonade.

Rev. Thos. H. Law, D. D., of Spartanburg, S. C., will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning. Dr. Law is the Agent of the American Bible Society and at night he will address a union meeting at the Methodist Church. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Grand Council Royal Arcanum of North Carolina convenes at Greensboro on the 7th of May. The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Greensboro from Fayetteville at $4.65; from Maxton $6.05; from Wilmington $7.45. Tickets on sale May 6-7-8th, final limit May 14th inclusive.

Mr. Newton Smith informs us that he is in correspondence with a Pennsylvania man who wants to buy a site for a creamery with sufficient pasture for 200 cows. He is also negotiating with a northern man who wishes to build a cotton mill in this State. Mr. Smith thinks that he has satisfied him as to Fayetteville's advantages.

I. O. O. F.

Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, and Clarendon Lodge No. 143, will celebrate the seventy-sixth anniversary of the order in their lodge room on Friday evening next. Extensive preparations have been made to carry out the beautiful ceremonies. All Odd Fellows in this vicinity are expected to attend.

Death of an Aged Lady.

Mrs. Eliza Houston, wife of Mr. Jas. T. Houston, died Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. She was an excellent woman, and a consistent member of the Methodist church. Her funeral, which took place from Hay Street Methodist Church Monday morning, was attended by a number of sorrowing friends.

Ward Meetings.

By order of the Municipal Executive Committee there will be a meeting of the Democratic voters of this city on Monday night, April 29th, at 8 o'clock p. m., in each of the respective Wards, at the usual places, for the purpose of nominating two members of the Board of Aldermen and one member of the Executive Committee for each Ward.

The Democratic Municipal Convention for ratifying the above nominations and to nominate a candidate for Mayor and three members of the Board of Audit and Finance will be held on Wednesday night, May 1st, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the City Hall.

Let all Democrats attend.

Death of Miss Annie Ray.

This community was much grieved to learn, on Wednesday morning, of the death at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday night of Miss Annie Ray, the devoted elder sister of our respected townsman, Capt. N. W. Ray.

Miss Ray was the daughter of William Ray, of Longstreet, and belonged to that family connection whose record during the trying times of the Confederacy was so noble.

Not less deserving of honor has been the whole life of this good lady, who gave the earlier days of her life to persistent labor as a teacher for the benefit of her younger brothers and sisters.

To her devoted christian life in connection with the Presbyterian Church, she has been best known to this community where the last 20 years of her life has been spent.

The Graded School.

The county funds not permitting a longer session, the Fayetteville Graded School will close next Wednesday, May 1st. The teachers—who have all labored so faithfully and done so well by their pupils during the year—will continue their school in the same building until about June 1st, and parents will doubtless appreciate this opportunity of obtaining an additional month of tuition on very moderate terms.

The closing school entertainment will take place about the middle of next month; and the OBSERVER reporter, who has had the pleasure of examining the programme of exercises, can testify that they will even surpass the "Washington Birthday" performance—and could he say more in their praise?

At Cottonade.

On Friday night, the young people of Fayetteville were given a treat. It was the house-warming of Cottonade as the residence of Mr. Robert L. Williams, whose recent removal here from Wilmington and purchase of this property were noted in these columns.

Cottonade had become famous, under the regime of its last owner, Mr. W. L. Williams, for its picnics and other such sylvan assemblies. Friday night's function makes it plain that the new owner (who is a batchelor, by the way) will not fall behind his predecessor either in the disposition for hospitality or the art of dispensing it.

The house at Cottonade is a pretty one, and on this occasion was set off by innumerable Chinese lanterns and rows of blazing tar barrels through which the approach lay. Within a wealth of spring flowers greeted the gay party, and generous wine and the best of viands welcomed them later. The barn-loft, converted into a veritable "bower of beauty," was used as a ball room and the dancing to the music of Geo. Hill's excellent string band, was kept up till daylight.

Mr. J. A. Moore led the german. Following were the guests:

Miss Mamie Haigh with Mr. Leighton Huske, Miss Laura Kyle Dr. H. W. Lilly, Miss Janie Williams Mr. Donald McRae, of Wilmington, Miss Martha Williams Mr. C. W. Bidgood, Miss Maggie McNeill Mr. J. A. Moore, Miss Nellie Haigh Mr. J. B. Tillinghast, Miss Rebecca Haigh Mr. A. W. Faulkner, Miss Nan Kyle Mr. M. Haigh, Miss May Broadfoot Mr. J. C. Thomson, Jr., Miss Emily Kenan Mr. George Underwood, Miss Kate Underwood Mr. W. G. Moore, Miss Bessie McNeill Mr. James Kyle, Miss Birdie Brady Mr. H. J. Marsh, Miss Lizzie Brady Mr. Willie McKethan, Miss Nena Morrow Mr. J. C. Huske, Jr., Miss May Foulkes Mr. S. H. MacRae, Miss Marion Mallett Mr. Hector McGeachy, Miss Eliza Williams Mr. Cameron MacRae, Miss Fannie Williams Mr. A. J. Cook, Miss May Williams Mr. R. W. Fischer, Miss Dora Hawley Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., Miss Janie McDiarmid Dr. Register, Miss Isabel Fairley Mr. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Williams, Capt. J. A. McPherson and family, Messrs. J. Marshall Williams, J. D. Williams, Jr., A. A. S. Rose, Fred Hale, A. B. Williams, Jr., H. Lutterloh, I. A. Murchison, I. P. Overbaugh, A. S. Wightman, M. Wooten, J. K. Strange and J. H. Myrover.

The following received: Messrs. R. L. Williams, Cottonade; Donald McRae, Wilmington; J. K. Williams, Wilmington; Ed. Daniel, Wilmington; J. R. Williams, Fayetteville; J. A. Moore, Fayetteville; Misses Martha R. Williams, Wilmington; Janie Williams, Fayetteville.

First German by the New Club.

The dance given Tuesday night by the Terpsichorean Club, which is composed of the younger set of young people, was a most delightful affair. A number of the older set were invited, and they all voted it one of the very nicest dances they had ever attended. The following couples participated:

Miss Mamie Haigh and Mr. Jas. Kyle.
Miss Nellie Haigh and Mr. J. B. Tillinghast.
Miss Laura Kyle and Mr. W. G. Moore.
Miss Nan Kyle and Mr. Marsden Haigh.
Miss Foulkes and Mr. C. W. Bidgood.
Miss Bessie McNeill and Mr. G. B. Underwood.
Miss Rebecca Haigh and Mr. H. P. Elliott.
Miss Eunice Beach and Mr. J. C. MacRae, Jr.
Miss Lilly Slocomb and Mr. Thos. Moore
Miss Eliza Williams and Mr. D. G. McKethan.
Miss Kate Underwood and Mr. Charles Mallett.
Miss Emily Kenan and Mr. Walter McRae.
Miss Maggie McNeill and Mr. E. W. Haselden.
Miss Mamie Morrow and Mr. N. McL. Smith.
Miss Eula May McDonald and Mr. L. J. Brandt.
Miss Lizzie Brady and Mr. C. F. MacRae.
Miss Laura Banks and Mr. G. H. Nimocks.
Miss Martha Williams, of Wilmington, and Mr. N. H. McGeachy.
Miss Rosa Taylor, of Columbia, and Mr. A. J. Cook.
Miss Marion Mallett and Mr. W. W. Gatth.
Miss Ellen Underwood and Mr. Thos. Kenan.

CHAPERONS.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Williams, Jr., Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.

STAGS.

Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., Mr. J. C. Thomson, Jr., Mr. G. M. Rose, Jr.

An Interesting Stranger.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bentley and their son, Mr. George Taylor Bentley, are stopping at the Lafayette. They have come to Fayetteville to see their kinsfolk, Mrs. Mary Weisiger and Mrs. James McGilvary.

Mr. Bentley, who is a very wealthy resident of Philadelphia, has a most interesting history. While at Poughkeepsie, New York, in the '40s, he attracted the attention of Mr. Greeley by an excellent stenographic report of the latter's speech there on one occasion; was taken upon the Tribune staff by Mr. Greeley as reporter, and then as one of its editors; became the patron of Morse when the latter needed funds for his telegraphic experiments, and more lately of Edison; and is now one of the large owners of Western Union stock.

Our people are glad to greet this excellent gentleman and his family.

There was a slight frost throughout this section Thursday and Friday morning. We learn from various reliable sources that the fruit and growing crops were not injured, however.

State Colored Normal School.

*To the Board of Managers State Colored Normal School:*

GENTLEMEN:—I present you herewith my report for the school month ending April 19th, 1895. Number males enrolled 42; females 64; total 106. Daily average attendance 82.

The work done by the students has been satisfactory. We have had no trouble in the administration of school discipline. The following have their names on the "Roll of Honor" for meritorious conduct and scholarship, viz: Cora M. Wilkins, George Barnes, T. G. McDaniel, Maggie Williams, R. D. Drake, Emma Gill, A. N. Scurlock, Janie Merrick, Nettie S. Perry, Hattie Kelly.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
G. H. WILLIAMS, Principal.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Nash Bunting, of Wilmington, is in the city.

Capt. James Kenan has been spending a few days at home.

Mr. J. A. Moore left Tuesday for Richmond on business.

Mr. W. H. Pemberton left Tuesday night for a trip to New York.

Mr. Walker Hanks, of the Standard Oil Company, is in the city.

Henry Blount, Esq., Editor of the Wilson Mirror, was in the city last week.

Mr. Houston Rucker, a traveling man known to everybody, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. J. B. Starr and Miss Laura Banks have returned from a visit to Mr. Joe Starr in New York.

Miss Rosa Taylor, of Columbia, South Carolina, is visiting Mrs. J. J. Crosswell, on St. John's Square.

Rev. B. R. Hall and wife will spend the summer at their country home on the East side of the Cape Fear River.

Prof. and Mrs. Hotchkiss have returned home after a pleasant visit to Gen. and Mrs. A. G. Brady, at Oakdale.

Mr. Donald McRae, of Wilmington, spent a few days with his friend, Mr. R. L. Williams, at Cottonade, last week.

Rev. Kirkland Huske and wife are expected here Monday. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, at Bordeaux.

Misses Eliza Potter, of Wilmington, and Lila Jones, of Charlotte, two of North Carolina's favorite belles, are visiting at Cottonade.

Mr. William W. Kennedy, of Bessemer, Alabama, is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kennedy. He has been living in Alabama for the past five years.

The Light Question.

Correspondence of the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—Has it come to pass that one cannot discuss a business question, deeply affecting the business interests, and more especially the pockets of our tax-payers, without incurring the *slurs* and *quasi* denunciations of others who "rush into print" and class the enquiry of "tax payer" as the long argument of an "old fogy" or by another critic as an ignoramus, or words to that effect?

To be accurate, I quote from "H" who says in your issue of the 11th instant, "The old town of Fayetteville has still in it, men who (by rights) should be termed 'old fogies,'" and again in the same issue one who signs himself "Citizen" says: "Don't listen to those who through *ignorance* make any statements to the contrary!"

Yes, such is the case, and it *has* come to pass that one dare not express an opinion, or men venture to make an inquiry about matters of great public interest, without laying themselves liable to be "brushed aside" by the *ipse dixit* of those who assume to be infallible in their opinions, and all wise in their utterances!

"Citizen" says: "All it (the Light system) costs is to vote for it"—under our charter there can be no special tax, and if it carried, there is no necessity, because the present taxes are sufficient to pay for the running of the plant, independent of any rental.

Remarkable statement!

I am informed that the present bonded debt of the town is $50,000, which will be due January 1st next, and must of necessity be funded. Now the grave proposition is to add $10,000 to this bonded indebtedness, making it $60,000, when it is admitted that there is sufficient surplus of the tax levy to pay all the running expenses of the plant, exclusive of the rentals expected!

It seems to me then that business economy would say, light the town—if you are determined to do so, or such portions of it as may please you, out of the surplus fund, and not add the burden of an additional $10,000 to the present bonded indebtedness! If a contrary policy is persisted in, the time is not far distant when the "good old town" will be again groaning under a bonded debt which we cannot pay, and will be forced perhaps again to go through the humiliating process of repudiation and surrender of its charter, which cast more reproach and brought more humiliation upon the fair name of Fayetteville, than a thousand years of denial of an electric light system, the want of which is the cause of so much sorrow and tribulation to "Citizen" and "H"!

But suppose the creditor bondholders should refuse to fund their debt and demand payment? What then?

There is no obligation—moral or legal—binding upon them to extend the time for payment of principal, which is the meaning of funding a bonded debt!

No creditor can be forced to take a new note on interest, when the present one has matured, unless he chooses to do so!

If they should decline I again ask, what then?

* * * * * * *

In your issue of the 18th inst., appears an article from the pen of Mr. H. McD. Robinson, the whole object of which is a labored effort to put "Tay Payer" in a false light before the public.

He does not meet the question at all, nor does he attempt an answer to a single proposition!

He attempts to place "Tax Payer" in the position of accusing Mr. Bruton, Mayor of Wilson, of "suppressing the truth, as intimated by your *nameless* correspondent."

It is untrue and any candid, unprejudiced reader of my article, which is the subject of Mr. Robinson's attack, will say that it bears no such construction. Mr. Robinson referred to the letter in his article, which was unpublished, and which may or may not have supported his side of the question, but his reference to it gave me the right to do likewise, and it is no answer for him to say that I intimated that any one had suppressed the truth!

Hear him again:

"So much for 'Tax Payers' *imagination*, which is commensurate almost with his capacity for muddling."

*Muddling* indeed! Why of course no one is surprised at such a charge from Mr. Robinson against any one who dares to disagree with him, or hold an opinion contrary to his.

"I am Sir Oracle," is his motto, "when I speak let no dog bark," which being interpreted, means: "I am the town attorney, and I voice the sentiment of those who employ and pay me, and any one who dares to interpose an opposite opinion or raise the slightest objection *shall be crushed!*"

Hence the question under discussion is left entirely untouched, and the public attention is attempted to be diverted therefrom by misrepresentation and a personal attack on "Tax Payer."

"Nameless correspondent," says Mr. Robinson, when he knew, because he was told, who the author was prior to his writing his last manifesto.

The use of the term "tax-payer" is a universal one, over which matters of public interest have always been discussed—which modesty Mr. Robinson does not seem to appreciate or understand.

I do not propose to be driven from it by his personalities! "Since his (tax-payer's) reflections upon the city of Fayetteville," is another expression which Mr. Robinson is pleased to use.

Reflections indeed!

Because I referred to the hard times, and the struggle most of us have to make a bare living, he wilfully construes, perverts and misrepresents into a "reflection on Fayetteville!"

How unfair; how puerile; how ridiculous and how utterly uncalled for, and without the slightest foundation in fact!

The discussion of the light question was invited by the Mayor and the Editor of the OBSERVER, and because I dare to express my opinion, couched in respectful language and *directed to the public question*, Mr. Town Attorney Robinson attempts to prejudice me in the estimation of the people of Fayetteville, by asserting that I made reflections upon the good old town.

It is unworthy of notice or answer.

It is about as much an answer to the question under discussion, as was his assertion to a gentleman of this town that "tax-payer" did not pay half as much taxes as he did—an assertion which is not true, and I will prove it.

The fallacy of this argument is exposed by the simple statement that taxes to be *constitutional*, must be *uniform*, and the man living in his log hut or humble home, pays the same *rate* of taxation and therefore as much taxes as does Mr. Town Attorney Robinson on his elegant lordly mansion!

But enough of this personal matter in which the public are not interested, and which I would not have so far indulged in an attempt to answer if it had not been thrust upon me in a rude, heartless and uncalled for manner.

The columns of a public journal are not the proper medium to make, or repel personal attacks!

* * * * * * *

From what information I can gather, the tax books show about $12,000, (assuming that it is all collected,) tax on licenses about $2,000, total $14,000, of this 40 per cent goes to pay the interest on the debt, and 40 per cent for operating expenses of the town government, leaving 20 per cent for all other purposes, and this is upon the assumption, as stated, that every dollar of the $14,000 tax levy can be collected!

I have been informed that the annual fixed charges are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on old debt | $4,400 00 |
| Salaries | 1,600 00 |
| Water rent | 2,500 00 |
| Fire Department and all other expenses connected therewith | $500 00 |
| Total, | $9,000 00 |

Added to which must be the expense of operating the electric plant, salaries of employees, repair, and constant wear and tear.

Interest on the new proposed bond issue $600 00, sinking fund, street work, bridges, aid to the poor, and many other expenses which cannot be enumerated.

The expenses of the town, with receipts and disbursements, showing items, should be published before the people are called upon to pass upon the question of an increase of indebtedness.

After all, Mr. Editor, we come back to the original proposition, can the town, *the people* afford in this time of universal depression, to increase its bonded indebtedness, and upon this question every one should be allowed to have and to express an opinion without being misrepresented or maligned. With this I close the discussion, so far as I am concerned, and leave the matter with the people to decide for themselves.

TAX PAYER.

Correspondence of the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 22, 1895.

*To the Editor of the Observer:*

SIR:—Being deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare of our city, I wish to add my contribution to the *light literature* of the day. Having been recently absent from home, I have not kept up with the controversy on this subject, and do not desire to enter into it now. But on my return home, at night, the contrast between the dark streets here and the lighted ones of other towns I passed through, was so great, that the importance of our having a good system of street lighting was impressed upon me anew. I can understand now why our lack in this direction is the first thing that impresses strangers, visitors or would-be investors. Others may tell you of the advantages of a good system of street lighting from a social or commercial point of view. I may be allowed to present the religious aspect of the case, and to point out the advantage to the church-going population. Now the church going population of Fayetteville represent, directly or indirectly, nearly the whole population. People go to church here at night at the risk of dangerous falls, and always with the discomfort of a walk in the dark. There are many who dare not go out at night at all. I plead for them when I advocate the necessity of *light*.

Fayetteville is a favorite meeting place for the great religious bodies of the State. One meets here in a few weeks. Another will convene in the fall, and if we do not have any street lights we may expect the church papers to advise the delegates to *bring their lanterns with them* when they come to Fayetteville.

I am in favor of the plan proposed by our Aldermen, because I deem it the surest way of having a good system of street lighting, the quickest way, the cheapest way, and perhaps the only way. Moreover after the plant is established the responsibility for its effective management will rest upon the public servants of the city, and it cannot be shifted upon a company with whom they may have contracted. And so I believe the plant will be successfully operated and that we will wonder how we ever got on without it so long.

A. J. MCKELWAY.

The Razor Back Hog.

A young gentleman of 17 residing in this city, writing to his uncle in another State thus describes an indigenous product:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 18, 1895.

DEAR UNCLE DANIEL:—As I walked out in the woods last Sunday afternoon, I found that one of the strangest and most peculiar features of the landscape was the razor-back hog. He is of the Swiss cottage style of architecture. His physical outline is angular to a degree unknown outside of a text book on the science of Geometry. His ears, or rather the few rags or tatters that the dogs have left, are furled back with a knowing, vagabondish air. His tail has no curl in it, like Tiny's, but it hangs aft, limp as a wet dish rag, hung out of the back kitchen window to dry. The highest peak of his corrugated back, stands 6 inches above the level of the root of his tail. He does not walk with the slow and steady gait of the "American street car hog," but usually goes at a lively trot. He leaves the impression that he was late starting in the morning, and is making up for lost time, or that he is in doubt about the payment of that check, and is hurrying to get it cashed before the bank fails.

The country R. B. hog prowls about in the woods, and lives on pecans, corn, and clay, etc. When he can spare the time he crawls under his owner's fence and assists in harvesting the corn crop. In this respect he is neighborly to a fault, and when his duty to his owner's crop will allow, will readily turn in and assist the neighbors, even working at night rather than have the crop spoil for want of attention. He does not know the luxury of a sty, and never gets fat from the day of his birth until death. Sometimes two years roll into eternity before he is big enough to kill. Crossing the razor back hog with blue blood makes but little improvement. The only effective way to improve him is to cross him lengthwise with a railroad train. He then becomes an imported Berkshire, Poland or China hog, and if he does not throw the train off the track, the railroad company pays for it at the rate of $1 per lb., for which they are allowed the mournful privilege of shoveling the remains off the track.

The ham of the country razor back is more juicy than the hind leg of an iron fire dog, but not quite as fat as a pine knot.

The city R. B. differs from his country relative only in the matter of quality of his food and the length of his tail. The city species prey on the root of tropical plants and garden luxuries instead of corn, and eat cinders and tin tomato cans in the back alley, instead of pecans and acorns in the breezy woodland. The tail of the city hog has usually been chewed off in early life by the dogs, in other words it has been *cur-tailed*. As the novelist says, much more might be written on this interesting subject, but as time is money, I will have to close.

Manchester Cullings.

This weather inspires our poetical muse. In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to *plows*. Breathes there a *sole* so dead that dreads not the weary tread of poetry turned to prose.

Dr Register has purchased a triangular tract of land appropriately called Waverly. He is preparing a fish pond, and a culvert forms a miniature water fall that joins a winding, gurgling stream, which loses itself "where shadows are heavy the whole day through."

A May day pic nic is evidence.

Five o'clock tea at quaint Holly Hill Monday afternoon cheered a number of us who felt it a great pleasure to see its doors open and the home permanently (we hope) presided over by its master and mistress.

A Methodist revival here has stirred us up so lately we "sorter got mixed."

After Presbytery a series of services will be held at the Presbyterian church by Mr. Eldridge. If we do not keep straight it will not be for lack of telling.

Some of our young people enjoyed an evening at the present home of Mr. Robt. Williams, well known Cottonade, last week.

Miss Cattie Williams, the charming daughter of Mr. John Williams, at Linden, N. C., is visiting Montrose.

Miss Ross Smith came up with the Elliotts of Thorbiskope to attend service.

Dr. F. M. Register has a new horse, also a wire fencing machine—in fact he is a progressive young man.

Mr. McNair still runs the gauntlet.

A mineral well at the village is the latest news. Mrs. J. F. Clarke has sent a jug of water to Dr. Battle. We see domes and spires loom up in our imagination.

Prospectors have excited the latent (I should say patent) curiosity of our people and great things are talked of.

Least but not last, only here, Douglas Clarke, Jr., is on the qui vive for everything.

BON AMI.


**Bucklen's Arnica Salve**

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

**Cured of Eczema.**

Julia E. Johnson, Stafford's P. O., South Carolina, writes: "I had suffered for thirteen years with Eczema, and was at times confined to my bed. The itching was terrible. My son-in-law got me one-half dozen bottles of Blood Balm, which entirely cured me, and I ask you to publish this for the benefit of others suffering in like manner." See advertisement. —*Adv.*

**Save Your Money.**

One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

**No Reckless Assertion**

For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse

**TUTT'S Liver PILLS**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONDUCTED by C. W. ELLIOTT will in the future be conducted under the firm name and style of C. W. ELLIOTT & Co., on and after this 19th day of April.

THE FINEST IMPROVED POLAND CHINA and O. I. C. Hogs raised. We have also Essex and Red Jerseys. All stock registered. Correspondence solicited.

RIVERSIDE FARM,
Ore Hill, N. C.

If you desire to acquaint yourself with any State or section of the United States, Canada or Mexico, concerning the location, character, size and importance of the various towns and cities, consult the Rand-McNally Guide.

**AVOID Bulk Soda!**

**Bad soda spoils good flour.**

Pure soda—the best soda, comes only in packages.

bearing this trade mark

It costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour—always keeps soft. Beware of imitation trade marks and labels, and insist on packages

bearing these words—

**ARM AND HAMMER SODA**

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

**GAS!**

**GAS!!**

**GAS!!!**

Everybody is aware of the fact that kerosene oil has advanced to 20c. per gallon retail, but Gas is going at the same old price $2.50 per thousand cubic feet.

With the Welshback Light you get 60 candle power for the small amount of ½ cents per hour.

C. B. LEDBETTER,
4-25-95 SUPERINTENDENT.

**You Will Be Surprised**

at the delightful effect that

ROYAL SALAD DRESSING, CELERY PEPPER, CELERY SALT, ROYAL AND EMPIRE SAUCES

have on beef, chicken and all kinds of meats.

FRESH LOT of EVAPORATED PEARS, PEACHES, APPLES and PRUNES;

L. L. FIGS, FINE CANDIES, CHOCOLATE, PIE PEACHES, PIE APPLES, PINEAPPLES;

CORN AND TOMATOES, COCOANUTS;

FINE CREAM CHEESE, BOQUET BUTTER, PICKLES BY THE COUNT;

ORANGES AND LEMONS;

CAKES AND CRACKERS;

LAG. AND RIO COFFEE, TEA, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, MULLETS, FLOUR, MEAL, &c., at

ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

R. M. NIMOCKS, Fayetteville, N. C. E. M. WELLS, Man'g'r Wil. Branch.

THE

**Carolina Cooperage and Veneer Co.**

TRUCKERS WHO DESIRE

**Shipping Packages, Crates, Barrels, &c.,**

will do well to place their orders at once with A. S. HUSKE, who is authorized Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

4-25-95

**Land Mortgage Sale.**

The undersigned Mortgagees, with the written consent of the mortgagor, A. E. Shaw, and pursuant to power of sale contained in the mortgage executed to secure the purchase money of the hereinafter described land, bought by him of them, registered in Cumberland County Register's Office, in Book T No. 3, page 568, will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday the 25th of May, 1895, Fifty Acres of Land on the Wilmington Road, west side of the Cape Fear River 2½ miles south of Fayetteville, in Cumberland County, N. C., adjoining the home place of the undersigned. For particular description see the said mortgage deed. Terms cash.

ELIZABETH A SHAW,
HARRIET L SHAW,
Mortgagees.

Fayetteville, N. C., 25th April, 1895—5t

**MEN CANNOT**

**Appreciate :: Bargains.**

*NOT MORE* THAN 500 TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE WONDERFUL VALUES OFFERED IN

**Negligee Shirts and Shoes.**

The attention of our lady patrons is respectfully called to the following

**BARGAINS:**

A beautiful line of Crepons, former price 12½ and 15 cts., will sell for only 10 cts.

75 cts. all-wool Henrietta in Black and Colors 50 cts.

50 cts. grade for 35.

30 cts. grade for 18.

A LOVELY LINE OF

**Colored Dress Goods,**

IMITATING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SILK AND WOOL FABRICS.

These goods are well worth 15 cts., will sell for 8½ cts.

EVERY LADY HAS A WEAKNESS FOR TOWELS. NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO INDULGE AS A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE FOLLOWING PRICES WILL CONVINCE YOU:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12½ cts. | Towels at | 9 |
| 15 " | " " | 10 |
| 20 " | " " | 14 |
| 25 " | " " | 16⅔ |
| 35 " | " " | 22 |

**Bargains in Ladies' Vests.**

| | |
|---|---|
| $1.00 All Silk Vest for | 62½ |
| 75c. Half Silk Vest for | 50 |
| 62½c. Lisle Thread | 37 |
| 35c. " " | 25 |
| 12½c. Vest for | 6¼ |

**Hosiery for Ladies, Children and Men.**

In this line the stock is full and complete; too varied to quote prices, but they will be sold wonderfully cheap.

Hamburg Edgings—a job lot sold at exactly half the former price.

Also great bargains in Laces.

Do you ever use Glycerole? This is the only shoe polish that will not damage the shoe, as there is no acid or ether used in the manufacture—only *blacking* and *oil*. We will sell this polish for only 15 cts.; former price 25 cts.

Dotted Swiss—a beautiful line of Colored Ground Dotted Swiss—sold last season for 25 and 30 cts., will close out at 15 cts.

All goods sold for much less than their value.

**E. J. LILLY, Assignee**

OF ROSE & LEAK.

**A. B. WILLIAMS,**

**COTTON :-: BUYER,**

**HAY STREET,**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

**POE & CO.,**

**BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,**

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

**The Cure--The Preventive**

—FOR—

**LA GRIPPE! LA GRIPPE!**

"DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER."

I was suffering from the terrible after effects of the grippe. A friend sent me a bottle of Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier as a cure. This bottle gave me so much relief I got another bottle, and after taking the two I was entirely restored to health.

J. M. STRATTON, Boscobel, Va.

Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier for sale by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured by

**Franklin Drug Company,**

RICHMOND, VA.

FOR SALE BY

**B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

**Our Spring Stock**

—OF—

**FINE - CLOTHING**

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

**IS NOW COMPLETE.**

We Cordially Invite you to Examine our Line,

LEARN THE PRICES,

—AND THE QUESTION WILL ARISE IN YOUR MIND,—

**How Can Such Fine Goods be Sold for So Little Money.**

Don't Fail to See Our Splendid Assortment and to Take Advantage of the Inducements Offered.

**H. R. NOVITZKY,**

**The Fayetteville Clothier.**

P. S. DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HIGH ART CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK, AND GUARANTEE A FIT IN EVERY INSTANCE.

The GENDRON CHILDRENS CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE BY

**S. SHEETZ & SONS,**

FURNITURE DEALERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

—At Prices Lower than Ever.—

**NIMOCKS & COOK,**

**INSURANCE.**

**SPECIAL GRAND OFFER**

—IN—

**WALL PAPER.**

**$1 00 to $6.00 Per Room, including Borders.**

We have made special arrangements with a great Wall Paper Manufacturer of New York, whereby we are able to offer the trade the greatest opportunity to buy high grade wall papers at about the cost of production. Samples and circular showing how many pieces of paper a room requires and how to hang paper, sent free on application. See these prices: 8c. per roll; Golds, 12c. per roll; Embossed Golds, 28c., formerly $1.50. Latest styles used by the elite of New York. As this offer only holds good for a limited time, you should make your selections and purchase goods at once. Orders sent C. O. D. Address all communications to

**S. SHEETZ & SONS,**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

**FOR SALE.**

A Valuable Brick Building on Hay street, known as the

"MUTUAL INSURANCE BUILDING,"

in front of the Methodist Church.

**57 Acres of well-wooded Land,**

running from North Street to the River, and adjoining Capt. J. K. Kyle's place.

THAT WELL-KNOWN BRICK STORE,

**"KYLE'S CORNER."**

1 AND 3 HAY STREET.

The best business stand in the town.

D. KYLE GIBBONEY,

Executor James Kyle, deceased.

4-4-95 4t

**Thoroughbred Fancy Poultry!**

S. S. BROWN LEGHORNS—the egg machine.

GIANT BLACK JAVAS—the largest clean legged chicken that grows.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Eggs for hatching, ready for delivery, $1.00 per 15. Fair hatch guaranteed.

There are no finer birds in the South than mine. Circular free.

J. D. BARDIN,
3-21-95 8t Wilson, N. C.

**Bank of Fayetteville.**

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking house in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 8th May, 1895, for the purpose of passing on the proposed amendment to the charter authorized by a recent Act of the Legislature in reference to the increase or reduction of its Capital Stock.

A full attendance in person or by proxy is desired.

H. W. LILLY, President.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 4, 1895—tm

**Rheumatism Must Go.**

FAMOUS PRESCRIPTION

**100,384**

Will Banish it from the Earth!

**Over 30 Years Unequalled Success.**

**Incurables get cured and are puzzled how it all came about.**

The Famous Publisher, D. S. Appleton, says: *Famous Prescription* 100,384 has cured me of rheumatism entirely. I used three and a half bottles and have not had a symptom since.

**Pleasant to take.**

**75 Cents per Bottle.**

KING BROTHERS,
DRUGGISTS.

**For Rent!**

STORE NEXT to A GARRASON'S.

—ALSO—

Large Brick Warehouse

IN REAR.

Apply to J. R. WILLIAMS.
4-18-95 2t

**WANTED,**

**A Permanent Tenant**

FOR MY NEW HOUSE ON ROWAN ST.

4-18-95 tf G. H. HALL.

**S FOR**
CURES SCROFULA, BLOOD POISON.

**S THE**
CURES CANCER, ECZEMA, TETTER.

**S BLOOD**

## MARBLE AND GRANITE
## Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

**Monuments**
—AND—
**Headstones**

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

---

# LOW TARIFF PRICES
—ON—
# FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

**Suits from $8.00 UP.**

Bedsteads, Bureaus,
Washstands, Chairs,
Tables, Lounges,
Hall Racks, Safes,
Bed Springs,
—AND—

**HOME-MADE MATRESSES**
A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

---

**B B B**
-BOTANIC-
**BLOOD BALM.**

A household remedy for all Blood and Skin diseases. Cures without fail, Scrofula, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Salt Rheum and every form of Blood Disease from the simplest pimple to the foulest Ulcer. Fifty years' use with unvarying success, demonstrates its paramount healing, purifying and building up virtues. One bottle has more curative virtue than a dozen of any other kind. It builds up the health and strength from the first dose.

*WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.*

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

**BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

For sale by
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

---

# Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

---

### Origin of the Direct Tax Clause.

New York World.

What did the framers of the Constitution mean when they put two clauses into it forbidding the General Government to levy direct taxes otherwise than in proportion to the population of the several States?

Story explains the whole matter in sections 78-80 of his great commentary on the Constitution. There were free States and slave States to be united. The question of representation was very grave and even dangerous to the project of union. The slave States claimed representation in proportion to their total population. The free States contended that representation should be given only in proportion to the free population. "The controversy," Story says, "was full of excitement, and was maintained with so much obstinacy on each side that the convention was more than once on the eve of a dissolution." Finally a compromise was reached under which the slave States were to have representation on the basis of their free population plus three-fifths of their slaves. But, Story tells us, "in order to reconcile the non slave-holding States to this arrangement it was agreed that *direct* taxation should be apportioned in the same manner as Representatives."

Thus the provision was merely a part of the compromise on slavery. All the conditions that led to it have utterly passed away. We no longer have slave States, and only three times in our history has there been any levy of direct taxes in the sense in which the words are used in the Constitution.

Nothing could be more foreign to the purpose of the Constitution-makers than the use just made of this clause by the attorneys of great corporations to compel unequal and unjust taxation. They aimed only at making the slave States pay direct taxes in full proportion to the representation allowed to them. If five slaves were to count as three freemen for purposes of representation, then five slaves must pay the direct taxes assessed upon three freemen.

The framers of the Constitution could not foresee our conditions. They knew nothing of multi-millionaires or great corporations. They could not anticipate a time when a single family would own more houses in New York than then existed in any of our cities. They could not foresee that a time would come when nearly all the burdens of taxation would fall upon the poor and the moderately well to do, while the rich paid nothing on their wealth towards the support of the Government. Certainly they did not put any clause into the Constitution with intent to protect invested wealth against the payment of its fair share. Yet that is precisely the use now to be made of the direct tax clause under the ruling of the Supreme Court.

It is a case in which a rule, surviving the conditions it was framed to meet, operates to prevent justice and to work injuity.

It is imperative that we find a remedy. The simple and just intent of the Income-Tax law was to adjust the burdens of citizenship equitably, to tax each man in proportion to the benefits conferred upon him by Government, to make the rich bear their just share in supporting the Government. The decision of the court is that this object cannot be accomplished in this way. It is for Congress, then, to find some other way. The object is so manifestly just and right that we cannot afford to abandon it.

And wealth itself ought willingly to aid in finding a way. Mr. Astor cannot be taxed at all on the enormous income he draws from real estate, while salaried men in his employ and small merchants who pay rent to him must contribute a share of their earnings to build battle-ships and fortifications and maintain an army for the protection of his property, and in a score of other ways to make his property profitable and to secure him in its enjoyment. He and others like him cannot afford to let such conditions remain. It is their highest interest as well as their obligation to aid in rendering free government so just that it shall endure.

If the burdens of taxation cannot be equitably distributed by one method because an outworn constitutional provision framed for a totally different purpose forbids, these men should be especially active in finding some other method of obviating inequality and establishing some approach to justice in taxation.

### Where the Money Kings Live.

According to a statistical article in Chambers' Journal, we have in this country seventy citizens whose aggregate wealth amounts to nearly $3,000,000,000, giving an average of $37,500,000 to each person.

One estate is returned at $150,000,000. Five individuals are rated at $100,000,000 each; one at $70,000,000; two at $60,000,000; six at $50,000,000; six at $40,000,000; four at $35,000,000; thirteen at $30,000,000; ten at $25,000,000; four at $22,000,000, and fifteen at $20,000,000.

Besides these seventy big fortunes, there are fifty other persons in the eastern States worth over $10,000,000 each. Pennsylvania has sixty-three millionaires, worth in the aggregate $300,000,000. Sixty persons in three New York villages are worth $500,000,000. Boston alone has fifty families whose wealth amounts to $10,000,000 each. Chambers' Journal says:

"We have nothing to compare with such individual cases of wealth in Great Britain. Baron Rothschild and Lord Overstone each left about $17,000,000; the late Lord Dudley left $20,000,000; the late duke of Buccleugh, estimated to be the richest Scotchman, left estates valued at $30,000,000. One living English duke is valued at $50,000,000, and another at $40,000,000, but not many names could be added to these to place against the above list of American fortunes. In 1884 there were only 104 persons in the United Kingdom whose incomes from business profits were returned as over $250,000 a year. In 1886 there were only seventeen estates which paid probate duty on about $1,250,000 each."

These are bewildering figures. If wealth continues to concentrate in the hands of a few in the east for another generation as it has done in the past the southern and western States will be mere provinces, and the politics, legislation, commerce, industry and society of the entire country will be dominated by a few hundred families in several of the New England and middle States. Are we soon to reach a point where a few money kings will elect presidents and congresses, and shape the destinies of the nation with all the absolute power of a despotism?

But will this concentration of wealth continue? We cannot believe it. Conditions have changed in the past, and we may expect them to change in the future.

### Expensive Warfare.

London Court Journal.

The cost of firing one of Krupp's 130 ton steel guns is £650, or, adding the cost of the projectile, £300, about £950 for each shot fired. The gun costs £39,000, and it can only be fired at the most 60 times. Two shots a minute can be discharged, so that if it were fired continuously it would become valueless in about half an hour. The gun has a range of 15 miles, and the projectile weighs 2,600 pounds.

The brain of the adult male will average about 50 ounces in weight; that of the adult female about 45 ounces.

The number of marriages performed throughout the world each day is estimated at 3,000.

---

# DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
**High Grade Tobacco**
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

---

## Valuable Land for Sale on Haymount.

If not sold sooner at private sale, I will offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 20th of April, that Valuable Tract of Land, known as the Alfred Leonard place, containing 7 acres, with a good House on it, joining the home place of Mr John D. Williams Also another tract of unimproved Land containing 24 acres, on the old Fayetteville & Western Plankroad, about 5 miles from town, likewise belonging to the Leonard estate.

Terms: Cash
Time: 12 o'clock, 20th April inst
Place: Market House.

R. P. BUXTON,
Agent of Owners.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 11, 1895—ts

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### Administration Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of Church Bernard, col., late of Cumberland County, N. C., notifies all persons having claims against his estate to present them to me on or before the 11th of April, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to his estate will please make immediate payment.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Ad. of Church Bernard.
Fayetteville, N. C., 11th April, 1895—6t

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NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior Court.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

Kate S. Pearce } Notice.
vs.
John G. Pearce. }

The defendant above-named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County by said plaintiff against said defendant to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between them. The said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the 9th Monday after the first Monday in March, 1895, at the Court House of said county in Fayetteville, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 27th day of March, 1895.
3-28-95 6w CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.

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## NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 8 of a bill entitled "An Act to Authorize the City of Fayetteville to Establish and operate a System of Electric Lights and Motive Power," ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina March 9th, 1895, which Act is published in full in this paper, notice is hereby given that the Election provided for in said Act for the purpose of approving or disapproving said Act by a popular vote, will be held at the Market House in the City of Fayetteville on the first Monday in May, 1895, to-wit: May 6th, 1895. C. P. Overby Esq., has been duly selected Registrar of Voters, and Benj. R. Huske and Edward Evans have been appointed the judges of election.

W. S. COOK,
Mayor of the City of Fayetteville.
March 21, 1895 te

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NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior Court
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

Owen Priest
vs.
W. P. Boggs, Bella Boggs.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

Notice is hereby given that an action entitled as above has been brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to enforce the performance of a certain contract wherein the defendant promised and agreed to execute to the plaintiff a deed of mortgage on certain lands described in the complaint herein and for other relief, which said action is now pending in the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

This 11th day of March, 1895.
W. H. McNEILL,
3-17-95 Att'y for Plaintiff.

---

# VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

**Weakness, Nervousness, Debility,** and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

**ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.**

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## The Clyde Steamship Co.

**New York Wilmington, N. C.**
—AND—
**Georgetown, S. C., Lines.**

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
BENEFACTOR.....Saturday, April 20
ONEIDA.....Saturday, April 27

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
ONEIDA.....Saturday, April 20
BENEFACTOR.....Saturday, April 27

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
BENEFACTOR.....Tuesday, April 23
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, April 30

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

---

# PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

**C. A. SNOW & CO.**
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

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# Better Crops

result from use of fertilizers rich in potash. Most fertilizers sold do not contain

## Sufficient Potash

to insure the best results. The results of the latest investigations of the use and abuse of potash are told in our books.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

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# That Plate MEANS Columbia

THE BEST BICYCLE.

On the steering-head of every Columbia bicycle of this year's make that name-plate appears. It is unique, handsome, and indicates much—satisfaction and highest enjoyment to the rider.

No other bicycle has ever equalled a Columbia. No other bicycle ever shall equal a Columbia. The greatest bicycle factory in the world says so.

**New Price $100**

**HARTFORD Bicycles, next best, $80 $60.**

**$50 for Boys' and Girls' sizes.**

*An Art Catalogue of these famous wheels free at any Columbia Agency, or will be mailed for two 2-cent stamps.*

Pope Mfg. Co. General Offices & Factories HARTFORD, CONN.

BRANCH STORES:
*Boston*
*New York*
*Chicago*
*San Francisco*
*Providence*
*Buffalo*

**B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.**
Agent for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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The Best Shoes for the Least Money

# W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.
All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

**$5, $4, $3.50** Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
**$3.50** Police Shoes. 3 soles.
**$2.50 and $2** Workingmen's.
**$2 & $1.75** Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.
If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by **ROSE & LEAK,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

---

# A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
## WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

**Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.**

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

# "ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

## FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

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# SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

**DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL**

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

**Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.**

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

*Call on or address*

**McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.**

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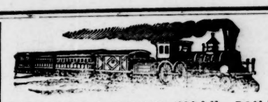

## CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLY RAIL'Y
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Feb. 17th, 1895.

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 2, Daily |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington, | 7:25 a. m |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 10:35 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 10:55 " |
| Leave Fayetteville Junction, | 10:58 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 12:18 p. m. |
| Leave Climax, | 2:20 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 2:50 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 3:00 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 3:55 " |
| Arrive Walnut Cove, | 4:25 " |
| Leave Walnut Cove, | 4:33 " |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 5:01 " |
| Arrive Mt. Airy, | 6:25 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 1, Daily |
|---|---|
| Leave Mt. Airy, | 9:45 a. m. |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 11:06 " |
| Arrive Walnut Cove, | 11:35 " |
| Leave Walnut Cove, | 11:45 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 12:13 p. m. |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 12:58 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 1:04 " |
| Leave Climax, | 1:32 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 3:17 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville Junction, | 4:28 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 4:33 " |
| Leave Eayetteville, | 4:45 " |
| Arrive Wilmington, | 7:55 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 4, Daily |
|---|---|
| Leave Bennettsville, | 4:00 a. m |
| Leave Maxton, | 8:07 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 8:46 " |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 9:41 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 10:05 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 3, Daily |
|---|---|
| Leave Fayetteville, | 4:18 p. m. |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 4:59 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 5:40 " |
| Arrive Maxtou, | 6:12 " |
| Leave Maxton, | 6:20 " |
| Arrive Bennettsville, | 7:25 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Ramseur, | 6:50 a. m |
| Leave Climax, | 8:35 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 9:20 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 9:35 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 10:57 " |
| Arrive Madison | 11:55 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Madison, | 12:25 p. m. |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 1:27 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 2:38 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 3:05 " |
| Leave Climax, | 4:00 " |
| Arrive Ramseur, | 5:40 " |

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

---

## Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

| DATED Jan. 27, 1895 | No. 23. Daily. | No. 35. Daily. | No. 41. Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Leave Weldon.. | 11 53 | 9 27 | ..... |
| Ar. Rocky Mount | 12 57 | 10 20 | ..... |
| Leave Tarboro.. | 12 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 1 05 | 10 20 | 6 00 |
| Leave Wilson... | 2 03 | 11 03 | ..... |
| Leave Selma.... | 2 53 | ..... | ..... |
| Lv. Fayetteville | 4 30 | 12 53 | ..... |
| Arrive Florence. | 7 15 | 3 00 | ..... |

| | No. 47 Daily. | |
|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | A. M. |
| Leave Wilson... | 2 08 | 6 35 |
| Leave Goldboro. | 2 55 | 7 20 |
| Leave Magnolia. | 4 02 | 8 29 |
| Ar. Wilmington. | 5 30 | 10 00 |
| | P. M. | A. M. |

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

| DATED Jan. 27, 1895. | No. 78 Daily. | No. 32 Daily. | No. 40 Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | |
| Leave Florence | 8 15 | 7 15 | ..... |
| Lv. Fayetteville | 10 55 | 9 19 | ..... |
| Leave Selma.... | 12 32 | ..... | ..... |
| Arrive Wilson.. | 1 20 | 11 15 | ..... |
| Leave Tarboro.. | 2 48 | ..... | ..... |

| | No. 46 Daily. |
|---|---|
| | P. M. |
| Lv. Wilmington. | 9 20 |
| Leave Magnolia | 10 56 |
| Leave Goldsboro | 12 05 |
| Arrive Wilson.. | 1 00 |

| | No. 78 Daily. | No. 32 Daily. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | |
| Leave Wilson... | 1 30 | 11 20 | 10 32 | ..... |
| Ar Rocky Mount | 2 33 | 12 02 | 11 15 | ..... |
| Arrive Tarboro. | 2 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 2 33 | 12 02 | ..... | ..... |
| Arrive Weldon.. | 3 48 | 12 54 | ..... | ..... |
| | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | |

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M., Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M; arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

---

# WALTER WATSON,
## ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AND HORSE SHOE NAILS,
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES,
PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS,
ROPES AND TWINES,
MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS,
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES,
WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS,
PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,

**SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP,**

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

# HARDWARE STORE.

**Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.**

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

**Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.**

**WALTER WATSON.**

☞ Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

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# THE ORTON,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

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# MADISON AVENUE HOTEL.
Madison Avenue and 58th Street,
NEW YORK.

**$3 per day and up.** **American Plan**

Fire-Proof and First-Class in Every Particular.

TWO BLOCKS FROM THE THIRD AND SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED RAILROADS.

THE MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUE AND BELT LINE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

H. M. CLARK, Proprietor.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

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## Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

**Stock of Furniture?**

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.

2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money.*

3rd The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.

4th. Their *motto is quick sales and small profits*

To be convinced call in at their

**FURNITURE STORE,**
**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE

HOUSE TRIMMINNGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.
FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

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—THE—
# Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business,
**RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,**
**Collects Notes and Drafts**
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
**CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.**
☞ No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

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### Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been duly qualified as administrator of G. W. Bowen, deceased, late of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C., gives notice that all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased will be required to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of April, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

CHARLES W. BIDGOOD,
April 11, 1895- 6t. Administrator.

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## H. H. H.

**We are Receiving New Goods.**

BOY CLIPPER PLOWS.
BOY DIXIE PLOWS.
STONEWALL PLOWS.
VARIOUS KINDS OF CASTING.

We keep the very best grade of Castings. A fresh car load LIME just received.

GIVE US A CALL.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

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## Land and Immigration Agency.

Having arranged to advertise this section prominently before prospective emigrants North and West, I give this notice to all persons who have lands for sale at reasonable prices in large or small tracts to send to me

FULL DESCRIPTION OF SAME,

that I may list them.

FACTORY LOCATIONS, with or without water power, and all kinds of industrial enterprises a specialty.

No cash required until lands are sold or parties located. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
MANAGER,
2-14-95 Fayetteville, N. C.

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## NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executors to the Last Will and Testament of Catharine Kelly, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated on or before April 1st, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment.

J. H. SMITH,
ANNIE M. BAKER,
4-4-95 6t Executors.

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## POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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